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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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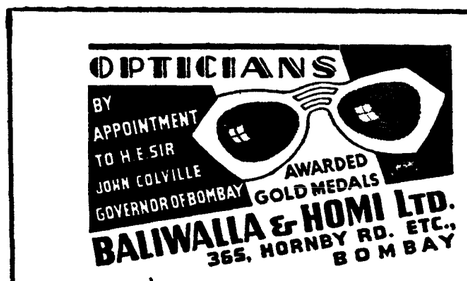
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# Nazis In No Mood To Give Up Fight

## Nowhere In Germany Is There Any Prospect Of Internal Collapse, Says David Friedmann

LONDON, Oct. 22.

**"Germany is by no means defeated and a long winter struggle lies ahead with opposing armies locked in perhaps the fiercest of all battles in Europe for months on end. The German people are in no mood to give up the fight, and nowhere in the country is there any prospect of an internal collapse", writes David Friedmann, Reuters' Special Correspondent, who has just returned from a week's tour of the Western Front.**

Friedmann continues:

"These conclusions emerge clearly from the observations I was able to make during a visit to the battle-fronts in France, Belgium and Holland.

Most of the principal officers directing military and civil affairs in Allied territory with whom I talked also incline to the view that unless there is a miraculous swing inside Germany against Hitler, the war will continue well into 1945. Actions along the whole front are still confined to local objectives and wintry rains and biting winds are causing the prospects of a quick Allied finish which seemed favourable a few weeks ago, to recede.

During my tour I had a grim insight into German atrocities. The people of the world ought to know the horrible acts committed by the Gestapo in forcing on occupied countries their own brand of Government. It is agreed among the Allies that systematic sadism of a worse kind has been practised, and selected instances being catalogued and retained for exhibition as a perpetual reminder and warning to the world.

I believe a large number of Germans disguised as civilians are still left in France, particularly in Paris, but their activities are likely to be political rather than sabotage. They are being watched and already several have been rounded up.

Military co-operation between the Allies is today far stronger than anyone could have thought possible. The task of British-American leaders in their relations with Continental military heads has been anything but smooth but the common aim to defeat Germany has in the end always triumphed over difficulties. Today hardly anyone is out of step.

# ALLIED OCCUPATION OF JAPAN MAY NOT END FAR EAST WAR

## Tokyo Govt. May Move To Manchuria Or China And Continue Resistance

LONDON, Oct. 22: How much will inch by inch reconquest of Burma, even if it eventually leads to the reconquest of Malaya, contribute to the final defeat of Japan? would it not be better to fight holding actions in South-East Asia and concentrate all possible Allied forces on the Pacific route to Tokyo?

Behind these questions, writes a military correspondent in the London newspaper "Observer" today "is the assumption that a successful Allied invasion of Japan will promptly end the whole Far Eastern war.

**JAP GOVT. MAY MOVE**

"After some experience of the Japanese, I am not inclined to take that for granted. The Japanese Government might move with the Emperor to Manchuria or to some place in occupied China and issue an order for struggle to continue wherever there were Japanese forces capable of waging it. In the wide, rich territories of South-East Asia the Japanese would be able to carry on for a considerable period even if Japan itself was occupied by the Allies.

**NO DEARTH OF SUPPLIES**

"They have had two and a half years in which to build up supplies. As regards food, they are largely self-supporting. They have some local facilities for the manufacture of light armament—and in jungle country, heavy armament is of limited value. They would have no air support: but already they have learnt to get on with very little. Jungle targets are extremely difficult to find and bomb.

"Probably the enemy's will to resist in these outpost regions would not weaken so long as the Emperor's sacred order was to fight on. Many of the soldiers have been told that they will never see Japan again others know it. They regard themselves not only as conquerors but as colonisers.

**"While specially trained Japanese engage assiduously in propagating Japanese ideas and Japanese language, soldiers make it their duty to propagate the Japanese race!**

"Given suitable Asiatic environment Japanese occupation goes deep; the longer it lasts the harder will its imprint be to remove.

**TASK FOR INFANTRY**

"It is the infantry who will have finally to eject the Japanese from their jungle strongholds: and a large and steady flow of reinforcements from this country will be required. Men serving under Admiral Mountbatten in this exacting and exhausting theatre of war have no illusions about the task that lies ahead. They would like it to be equally well understood and appreciated.

**QUITTING PHILIPPINES WON'T BE DISASTER FOR JAPS**

The Japanese must at all costs keep open their communications with the Yangtse Valley and Manchuria and the Japanese Fleet must fight for Formosa and Ryukyus or surrender its main function.


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# R. M. DESHMUKH SUCCEEDS SHAFAAT AHMED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22: A Press 'communique' says: Mr. Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, at present Finance Minister in Gwalior State and member, National Defence Council, has been selected for appointment as High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa in succession to Sir Shaiaat Ahmed Khan, whose term of office expires in November 1944.

Mr. Deshmukh is expected to assume his duties in South Africa in January, 1945.. Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan's term has been extended until Mr. Deshmukh arrives in South Africa.—A.P.

## AMERICAN ADVANCE IN PHILIPPINES

### MacArthur's Warning To Jap Commander-in-Chief

PHILIPPINES, Sunday: From General MacArthur's headquarters: The Pacific communique said American forces on Leyte advanced in all sectors an average depth of four miles. Direct assaults on prepared positions have been avoided and casualties consequently remain light. The force to the north has taken Tacloban, capital of Leyte, and secured the Tacloban airfield. The force in the southern sector seized Dulag 20 miles south of Tacloban and its aerodrome and is pushing towards San Pablo in the Leyte Valley. Two strong counter-attacks have been repulsed.

Air activity against the beachhead is limited to raids by small groups of aircraft. In Visayas medium units and fighters attacked Bacolod aerodrome.

Heavy bombers bombed Japanese headquarters at Davao and the aerodrome at Maladang on the Mindanao and fighters attacked Japanese supply routes.

The communique also says aircraft attacked various targets in the South-West Pacific.

**MACARTHUR WARNS JAP COMMANDER**

General MacArthur's headquarters Philippines (Sunday). General MacArthur today notified the Japanese Military Authorities in Philippines that he would hold them responsible for any indignities against American military and civilian prisoners.

General MacArthur addressed the following official warning to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, Field Marshal Count Huraki "Surrender of American and Filipino forces in previous campaigns in Philippines was made in full reliance that they would be afforded dignity, honour and protection provided by rules and customs of war. Since then unimpeachable evidence has been furnished to me of degradations and even brutality to which these gallant soldiers have been subjected in violation of the most sacred code of martial honour. For such violations the Imperial Japanese Government will, of course, be held fully responsible by my Government. As Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the field, I shall, in addition, during the conduct of the present campaign hold the Japanese military authorities in the Philippines immediately liable for any harm which may result in failure to accord prisoners of war, civilian internees or civilian non-combatants proper treatment and due protection to which they of right are entitled.—Reuter.

**JAP POSITION ON LEYTE HOPELESS**

LONDON, Oct. 21: The New York Radio to-night reporting a field dispatch just received quoted General MacArthur as saying "The position of the Japanese on Leyte is hopeless. They have no hope of reinforcements."

## ALLIED TROOPS LAND ON LEMNOS ISLAND

### Town Of Mudros Occupied

Allied Headquarters Mediterranean (Sunday): Today's Allied communique reports Allied troops landed on the island of Lemos on 16/10.

They occupied the town of Mudros on the 17th. About 400 Germans were taken prisoner.—Reuter.

## ALLIES ADVANCE SIX MILES BEYOND TIDDIM

KANDY, Oct. 22.—The South-East Asia Command 'communique' to-day said: "CHIN HILLS: Our troops are in contact with the enemy six miles beyond Tiddim on the Fort White Road.

ARAKAN: Our artillery shelled the Japanese headquarters. Direct hits were observed.

AIR: On October 20 Allied aircraft damaged 44 rivercraft on waterways in Central Burma."

**ALLIED ADVANCE SIX MILES BEYOND TIDDIM**

West African troops from the Sangu Valley have reached the Kaladan river.

### Falam Falls

KANDY, Oct. 22.—In the course of a press note it is said: "Good progress has been made this week and both Tiddim and Falam on the route to the Chindwin have been taken by 14th Army troops. Less than eight months have elapsed between Fourteenth Army troops withdrawal from Tiddim and its recapture.

Falam, south of Tiddim, and administration centre of the Chin Hills was evacuated in the face of pressure from the Fourteenth Army troops. Japanese influence on the Chin Hills was helped to speed up the enemy departure from Falam.—A.P.

## EIGHTH ARMY'S ADVANCE TO REACH R. SAVIO

### Unable To Cross Canals Tank Men Chase Enemy On Foot

From Abdul Khalek Quereshi, Associated Press of India Special Correspondent with Indian troops in Italy (Sunday).

As the Fifth Army, fighting stone by stone, reached the crests dominating the gentle slopes to Castel San Pietro, the Eighth Army troops advanced with big steps to reach the Savio river on a broad front. The latter's progress has not been so much impeded by the Germans as vicious demolitions and great terrain difficulties as they advanced through marshes and flooded areas towards the salt pans below Ravenna. On the coast so swift was the advance that tank men unable to cross the canals got out and chased the Germans on foot.

The Germans had built defences against sea-borne operations and a log of dragon's teeth divided the city of Cesenatico into two parts. As a backstop of these defences the Germans have entrenchments along the west bank of the Savio into which they have now gone.

## REDS REACH TILSIT

**LONDON, Oct. 22: The German Overseas News Agency said today that Russian forces have reached Tilsit, an important East Prussian town on the lower reaches of the Niemen. The Germans have withdrawn to the southern bank of the river.—Reuter.**

### Road To Budapest Open

From Reuter's Special Correspondent Moscow (Saturday): Hitler's armies are today in retreat along the 800 mile front from East Prussia to Southern Yugoslavia. Vast Soviet armies right across Europe are today smashing back the Germans and their satellite Hungarian forces everywhere. The road to Budapest—and Vienna—is open.

# SHIAS DEMAND SAFEGUARDS IN PAKISTAN

## Jinnah's Reply To Political Conference President

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22: The Working Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference, which met this afternoon, considered the correspondence that passed between Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and Syed Ali Zaheer, President of the Shia Political Conference, for the elucidation of the the status of Shias in the scheme of Pakistan. Syed Ali Zaheer presided.

The following correspondence that passed between Mr. Jinnah and Syed Ali Zaheer was released to the Press today.

In the course of the letter to Mr. Jinnah, dated July 25, 1944, Syed Ali Zaheer says:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah.

In view of your letter addressed to S. Sakhi Hussin of Amroha published in the Press and your reference to the Shia Community in your speech at Sialkot, I was required by the last meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference to approach you and to request you to elucidate and define the status of the Shias in the scheme of Pakistan, as proposed by the Muslim League. The necessity for this step has been felt because of the following among other circumstances:—

Several attempts have been made to propose from the Muslim League platform that the Government in the Pakistan should be moulded on the lines of the Government that prevailed in Arabia just after the Prophets' death, (i.e. Hukumat Illahiya). Although it is realised that it is not possible to put the clock back by so many years, yet it is learned that this may be an attempt to curtail the freedom of religious rights and observances which has been enjoyed by the Shias heretofore.

(b) During elections for Muslim seats, it is a very common experience of a Shia candidate, whenever he is pitched against a Sunni candidate, to find that appeal is made to the religious fanaticism of the majority of voters, and a Shia is defeated merely because he is a Shia. It is a common practice on such occasion to allege that a Shia, because of certain peculiarities of his articles of faith, is not a Muslim at all, and as such not entitled to their votes.

(c) The bitter experience which the Shias had during the regime of the Congress in U. P. of the two Congress Muslim Ministers makes them unwilling to trust themselves in future, to similar type of Muslim Ministers. They are afraid that although in Pakistan Provinces there will be no Congress Ministries, yet the men who will form the Cabinet may be of the same class and type.

(d) The Shia Political Conference gives considerable importance to its creed of complete independence for India and desires to carry on the struggle for it side by side with other political bodies in the country which have the same creed. The Shias are convinced that with the freedom of the country Pakistan will also be automatically achieved if majority of the Mussalmans so desire.

**NEED OF ASSURANCES**

Alhouggh I have no final authority on behalf of the Shias generally, I feel that if the Muslim League gives them the following assurances they will feel perfectly satisfied.

(1) That there will be no encroachment on their religious freedom and observances in the Pakistan, and no innovations which will hurt their religious susceptibilities will be inflicted.

(2) That during elections there should be no propaganda directly against the religious beliefs or practices of a Shia, and if there is any such propaganda then irrespective of the proof whether it has affected the result of the election or not, the election will be set aside, at the instance of the Shia candidate. It may be necessary to give a guarantee that the election rules will be amended to give effect to this assurance.

(3) That the Shias should be guaranteed sufficient number of seats in the Ministries, Legislatures, and all elected bodies, as well as to all Judicial and Executive posts which should be a definite proportion of the Muslims who are appointed to these places. The proportion must necessarily vary in different Provinces, and will have to be fixed in consultation with the representatives of the Shias in these Provinces.

**WHAT ABOUT FREEDOM FIGHT?**

(4) That the Muslim League, while fighting for Pakistan, will at least simultaneously carry on its struggle for the Independence of the country as a whole, and should be willing to settle its differences with other political parties, in order that the movement for the freedom of the country may not be jeopardised. It should be realised that insistence on the attainment of Pakistan first, is likely to delay considerably both Pakistan and Independence.

I may mention in the end according to me these are the most important points which have so far kept the Shia Political Conference and the majority of the Shias outside the Muslim League. I hope that as soon as a satisfactory understanding is arrived at on these questions there will probably be no difficulty left in two bodies working in harmony with each other.

Yours sincerely,
ALI ZAHEER,
President, All-India Shia Political Conference.

**JINNAH'S REPLY**

In reply to Syed Ali Zaheer's letter, Mr. Jinnah says:

Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY, 31st August, 1944.

Dear sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of July 25th, and I regret I cannot discuss the points raised by you through and by means of correspondence. I enclose herewith a copy of a Press report of my interview with a deputation of the Shias of the Punjab dated March 30th for your information. I am confident that the majority of Shias are with the Muslim League, and such of them as are still outside the League under some sort of misapprehension, are, in my opinion, unwise in not joining the Muslim League without any reservation in the interests of the Shias as well as of Muslim India generally. The Muslim League stands for justice and fair-play, and will always stand for these fundamental principles, and there is no need for the Shias to think that they will not be justly treated by the All-India Muslim League. I think it is a great disservice to the Muslim cause to create any kind of division between the Mussalmans of India, and I do not see any real cause or occasion for it. Our organisation is now in a position to meet out justice to every individual and recognise the merits wherever we have any voice or power to do so, and as time goes on it will grow more and more in that direction. The Muslim League cannot recognise any other political organisation. Besides, most of the points that you have raised are matters for the Mussalmans themselves to deal with internally, and some of them are totally irrelevant and are raised under a misapprehension and not in accordance with facts.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. JINNAH.

**MR. JINNAH'S REPLY CONSIDERED 'UNSATISFACTORY'**

The Committee after a couple of hours deliberations unanimously adopted a resolution characterising Mr. Jinnah's reply to their President's letter as unsatisfactory.—A.P.

# RESISTANCE AT AACHEN ENDS: GARRISON COMMANDER SURRENDERS

## Twin Thrust North Of Antwerp Makes Good Progress

S.H.A.E.F. PARIS, Oct. 23.

To-day's communique from Gen. Eisenhower's Headquarters said:

"In the Breskens area, Allied troops are fighting in the outskirts of the port. Two fighter bombers struck at port installations there yesterday, and attacked Fort Frederick—Hendick and other military buildings west of Breskens. Heavy bombers one of which is missing bombed gun batteries near Flushing.

Medium bombers hit gun positions at Cadzand. Further good progress was made north of Antwerp. We have driven along the road from Wuestwazel and Achterbroek to within three miles of Esschen. Enemy forces in the wooded area north of Withof were by-passed and later mopped up.

Fighters and fighter bombers gave full support to our troops. The enemy rail steam serving the Dutch battle-zone was again under attack.

At Terheiden the bridge carrying the Breda Dordrecht line over River Mark was destroyed by fighter bombers.

Other fighter bombers ranged over the frontier into Germany to strike at targets near Gakderb and Vreden. Last night light bombers struck at road and rail targets in Holland and Germany.

**GERMAN GARRISON AT AACHEN SURRENDERS**

In Aachen the Commander of the German garrison surrendered the remainder of his forces at 12-06 hours yesterday, after our troops had fought their way through the city to its western edge. Minor fighting continued in parts of the city for some time after the formal surrender, but by mid-afternoon resistance had ceased.

Fighter-bombers operating in the Aachen sector attacked fortified villages and bombed and strafed enemy artillery.

House-to-house fighting is still in progress in Maizieres les Metz. East of Epinal, activity increased in the area of Bouvelieures and Bruyeres. Our troops made further gains against stiffening resistance. In the Bruyeres area fighters swept over the battle zone and fighter bombers attacked troops concentrations.

**21 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN**

East of the Moselotte river bend a lull has followed the heavy fighting of the past few days. Enemy fighters in some strength were encountered yesterday over the Ruhr valley and in combats 21 enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of three fighter bombers."

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Oct. 22.—A local attack was started at dawn this morning towards Hertogenbosh (N. Brabant, Holland) an advance of 1,000 yards is already reported up the road from Graves and Vegnel. The main German resistance has not yet been contacted.

**ENEMY POSITIONS NEAR COINCOURT ATTACKED**

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Third United States Army Headquarters (Sunday): At dawn today Gen. Patton's infantry launched an attack against the German positions north of Foret de Parroy in the vicinity of Coincourt, 18 miles east of Nancy in the direction of Dieuze.

An area 10 miles long and half to one and a half miles wide has been submerged following the bombing of the dam near Dieuze, 25 miles from Nancy.

**TWIN THRUST NORTH OF ANTWERP**

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at SHAEF, Paris, (Sunday):—British and Canadian forces continue to make good progress in their twin thrust north of Antwerp, but are not yet in contact with the main German forces in the Bergen op Zoom area.

**IN THE SCHELDT ISLANDS**

The occupation of the Germans in the Scheldt islands is increasing as the Canadian First Army drives on.

Resistance at Aachen had ended at 4-15 p.m. yesterday and by midnight 1,500 prisoners had been counted, of whom 600 had surrendered with the Garrison Commander.

Mosquitos during the night continued progress of isolating the German front by attacks on road and rail communications in Germany and Holland.—Reuter.

**EGYPT'S PAN-ARAB DELEGATION**

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—Egypt's Pan-Arab delegation has been changed with the formation of the new Cabinet. The Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha is now the President and the other members are Mahmud Fahmy Elnokrashy Pasha, Hussein Heykal Pasha and Hafez Ramadan Pasha. The sub-committee members remain unchanged.—Reuter.

# LATEST NEWS

**BRESKENS AND ESSCHAN CAPTURED**

**From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Canadian Army in Belgium:—Breskens and Esschan have been captured.—Reuter.**

**PROGRESS OF BR. TROOPS IN HOLLAND**

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, S.H.A.E.F. Paris (Sunday):—The pincer attack by British troops on Hertogenbosch (Holland) is making good progress. The force striking west from the vicinity of Oss advanced over a mile in an hour and a half, while units driving north along the Zuid Willemsvaarts canal gained just under a mile.—Reuter.

**REDS CAPTURE NYIREGHAZA,**

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—Nyireghaza 30 miles north of Debrezen, has been captured, says Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day.—Reuter.

**TOWNS & VILLAGES LIBERATED**

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with British Infantry on the Hertongenbosch Front (Sunday afternoon) dozens of minor towns and villages have already been freed in twin attacks launched at dawn to-day by Gen. Dempsey.—Reuter.

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# M. R. Masani Lays Down Three Tests

## How To Judge Any Activity Of Post-War Reconstruction

DHARWAR, Oct. 22.
(From Our Correspondent)

"Professor A. V. Hill said in London the other day that India's greatest need was for the fuller application of science to her problems. That is very true, but I am afraid it all depends by whom and in whose interest science is applied. It is not done by Indians and in the interests of India, I for one feel that such an application of science would only mean the more intensive exploitation of the Indian people and of India's natural resources. Science, like trade, follows the flag. Any plan worth the name must therefore be not only post-war but also post-Swaraj," observed Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of his address today inaugurating the Conference on post-war development organised by the Dharwar District Local Board.

This is the first Conference of its kind in the province and it is likely to be followed by others through which local self-governing bodies will formulate their views on post-war plans such as those put forward by the Bombay Government. Mr. Hosmani, M.L.A. (Central), presided at the Conference.

THREE MAIN TESTS

**Mr. Masani suggested that they should subject any plan such as the Fifteen Year Plan or the Bombay Government's Plan to three tests:—(1) Does it make for increased production? (2) Does it make for more equitable distribution? (3) Does it make for greater individual liberty and the growth of the human personality?**

Stating that the targets laid down in the Fifteen Year Plan for the satisfaction of the people's needs in the way of food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief had met with almost universal acceptance, Mr. Masani said that the next task was to decide what kind of society would make possible the satisfaction of these needs.

**The speaker then outlined an interim programme to be achieved in fifteen years based on a predominantly rural economy, on democratic government, and on the removal of gross inequalities. In the field of agriculture, this would involve the establishment of peasant proprietorship, with a minimum and maximum laid down for impartible economic holdings, in place of the present position where 70 per cent of the land was subject to parasitic landlordism. Even in Bombay, which was a 'rayatwari' province, about a third of the land belonged to big landlords. This incubus on the land would have to be eliminated. Even the London "Economist" had admitted that an agrarian revolution was necessary before agriculture in India could be put on its feet. The oppressive burden of land revenue should also be drastically reduced. The urban population must stop riding on the backs of the cultivators.**

Pointing out how the huge surplus population on the land could not possibly be absorbed in large-scale industry even with the speediest of industrial revolutions, Mr. Masani said that industrialisation would, as pointed out by Gandhiji, have to take place predominantly in the countryside. This would have many social advantages and would entail little loss of efficiency. The speaker quoted the recent report of the Temporary National Economic Committee in the U.S.A. which stated that "the superior efficiency of large establishments has not been demonstrated." Japan and China also taught the same lesson.

CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP

Essential large-scale industries and public utilities like mining, metallurgy, engineering, heavy chemicals, cement, electric power, transport and communications, should be subject to State control. The experince of Russia and Germany had shown that what mattered was control and not ownership of the instruments of production. Whether a particular industry should be owned or managed by the State was a matter of convenience, and elasticity was called for here. A bold use of the weapon of social legislation involving progressive taxation, the provision of minimum wages, social insurance and security, and free social services could drastically lessen inequalities in fifteen years.

Referring to the plan for the future of the countryside prepared by the Bombay Government, Mr. Masani said that any plan coming from that quarter was bound to give rise to popular suspicion that it was in futherance of Mr. Churchill's policy of paternalistic dictatorship for India, and in any case it was a plan made by bureaucrats for bureaucrats. Even though the motive of such a plan were to isolate the national movement for freedom, Mr. Masani said that it need not cause too much anxiety as such a move had come a generation too late, in view of the work Mahatma Gandhi had done meanwhile. Such a challenge might in fact be beneficial to the countryside if popular bodies were to join in the race to the villages. He for one did not think that the sponsors of the Bombay Government's Plan shared Mr. Churchill's illusions. Sir Henry Knight had himself stated at the Press Conference on 12th Septmber that the Plan he had sponsored could only be operatd by a popular government.

## TO HANG FOR PATRICIDE

COLOMBO, Oct. 22: Found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the murder of his seventy-year old father, Punchi Appusamy was sentenced to death at the Kandy Sessions of the Supreme Court. Punchirala, father of the accused, stopped him from beating his (accused's) two little sons. Angered at the interference the accused was said to have shot his father with a gun killing him on the spot.

### Ichalkaranji Memorial

POONA, Oct. 22: A Committee with Mr. N. C. Kelkar as president has been formed here to organise a suitable memorial to the late chief or Ichalkaranji, who founded the Ichalkaranji Educational Endowment Fund with the object of helping students in Maharashtra to obtain education in foreign countries.—A. P.

## CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP?

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Oct. 21.

It is learnt that the question of setting up a Constitution Committee to go into the question of the form of Government India should have is under active consideration by the Government of India. Strong recommendations to the effect have been made, it is understood, to Lord Wavell by one Executive Councillor. Authorities do not expect participation by either Congress or League. If the Gandhi-Jinnah talks had succeeded, Government might have invited the two leaders to extent their co-operation.

## EX-MINISTER ON PAROLE

VELLORE, Oct. 21.—Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister, (Madras), now a detenu in Vellore Central Jail was released today on parole for a month owing to the death of his brother. He left for Berhampore this afternoon.—A. P.

## A WEEK IN THE PUNJAB

### Unionist Party Move

(From Our Correspondent)
LAHORE, Oct. 18.

The Akalis are angry with Mahatma Gandhi. Speeches at the All-India Akali Conference held this week-end at Lahore call attention to the unhappy fact that bitterness has gone deep and the gulf is daily widening and unless matters improve in time a running sore may be created in the body politic of the Punjab. Disrespectful references were made to Gandhiji at the Minto Park. Resentment against these disrespectful utterances is calculated to prejudice a proper appreciation of the Sikh point of view although abuse is no substitute for argument. The entire political atmosphere of the Punjab has now been disturbed.

Six members of the Akali High Command who were arrested in August 1942 have been released this week-end unconditionally. An important factor which resulted in their release is that a representative of the Punjab Ministry had a number of interviews in jails and sounded their policy towards the Ministry and the Muslim League. The released Akali leaders are the only persons who have been released unconditionally; otherwise 98 percent people released have interned in their respective districts and cannot leave the districts without the previous permission of the District Magistrates and further they are required to report themselves weekly at the nearest police stations. According to the Ministerial circles it is stated that these Akali leaders being opposed to Pakistan of Mr. Jinnah, therefore, the Punjab Premier Malik Khizar Hyat Khan, who do not see eye to eye with Mr. Jinnah during the last budget session of the Assembly, wants to create anti-Jinnah front in the Punjab with the support of the Akalis and Sir Chhoturam group.

NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION

Next budget session of Punjab Assembly is likely to commence somewhere in the third week of November. So far no official announcement has been made to this effect but it is gathered that this session will only last for a few days and will be called at the shortest possible notice. Why this shortest notice? Why are the Unionist bosses afraid of facing Legislature? Since the conflict between Mr. Jinnah and the Punjab Ministry, about thirty Muslim members have gone to the Opposition and have formed the Muslim League Assembly Party of which the leader is still to be elected before the next Assembly Session.

CONGRESS PARTY AND UNIONIST MINISTRY

Since August 1942 about two dozen Congress members of the Assembly were detained. And as a result of the recent review about a dozen were released and interned in the respective districts and thus not allowed to attend the session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly without the previous permission of the District Magistrate of their respective districts. In some cases the permission to attend the Assembly was refused by the District authorities. From official quarters it is gathered that the Punjab Government is helpless regarding removing these restrictions. The spokesman of the Government told me that the Central Government stand in their way in removing these restrictions. During the last week Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, the Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, interviewed two prominent members of the Unionist Ministry who it is stated has urged upon the representatives of the Government to recommend to the Central Government for removing the restrictions. Further it is learnt that the Government has decided to remove or relax the restrictions. At present the Congress Party consists of 31 members. Out of this 8 are in jail, 12 are interned after release, 3 are communists, 1 is on parole and 7 are free from any restrictions. Three communists are already attending in defiance of the Congress mandate. The Congress Party will meet after the restrictions are removed and decide their future plan of action.

UNIONISTS TO WOO CONGRESS SUPPORT

The Unionists are very anxious to win the support of the Congress Party and thus want to make themselves sure before the Autumn session of the Assembly is convened. I learn from reliable authority that a Parliamentary Secretary of the Unionist Ministry has gone to Sewagram after the breakdown of Gandhi-Jinnah talks to secure the support of the Congress Party for the Ministry. The majority of the Congress Party members are in favour of watching the situation because they do not want to support either the Unionist Ministry or the League. It is rather strange for the Unionist Ministry to expect support from the Congress Party. The treatment meted out to the politicals in the Punjab after their arrest in 1942 is not easy to be forgotten. It was the Unionist Ministry which thought it fit to declare in reply to questions in the Punjab Assembly about the health of politicals 'not in public interest.' The same answers were given whether the politicals in old Central Jail, Multan were lathi charged, whether Gandhi caps of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Mian Iftikharuddin, Dewan Chaman Lal and other prominent leaders were forcibly removed from their heads at the jail gates and whether charpoys were not supplied to the Congress detenus. Can political Punjab forget this treatment? The Congress Party will try to hold balance of power if any situation arises and dictates its own terms.

## RULES FOR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEES IN CITY

Shri S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:

With a view to further extend the Congress activities it has been decided to have Taluka Congress Committees established in the City of Bombay. There will be 34 Taluka Congress Committees, geographically corresponding with the 34 Municipal divisions made for the purposes of general elections under adult franchise:

RULES FOR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Following are the rules which will govern the formation of these Taluka Congress Committees:

1. These Rules shall be called the Bombay City Taluka Congress Committee Rules.
2. In these Rules—
   (a) The 'Council' shall mean the Council of the District Congress Committee;
   (b) The 'Samiti' shall mean the Taluka Congress Committee.
3. The new electoral wards of the Bombay Municipality under the adult suffrage scheme shall be the Talukas of the City for the purposes of these Rules.
4. The Council shall appoint a Taluka Samit of not less than five and not more than seven members, which shall conduct the Congress affairs of the Taluka, subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Council. The Council shall appoint two of the said members as the Chairman and the Secretary of the Taluka respectively.
5. Any duly qualified Congress member residing or carrying on business in a Taluka may be appointed a member of the Samiti of the same.
6. The Samiti shall enrol members of the Indian National Congress and carry out as many items of the fourteen-point constructive programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi as possible.
7. All collections made by the Samiti shall forthwith be credited with the Treasurer of the District Congress Committee.
8. The Council shall make a grant to every Samiti, out of which alone the Samiti shall meet the expenses of its activities.
9. Any member or members of the Samiti may be removed from the Samiti by the Council.
10. The Council may frame rules of business and procedure for the Taluka Samities under its control.

MADRAS, Oct. 21: Mr. C. K. Vijiaraghavan, B.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, left Madras this morning for Delhi to attend the Tripartite Labour Conference.—A. P.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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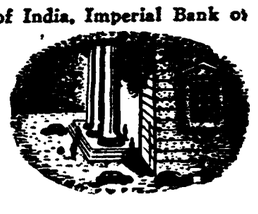
Absolute Security. Two chances a year to win a large cash prize. For each series of one lakh pieces of Rs. 100 bonds, 1st Prize Rs. 50,000. Two 2nd Prizes of Rs. 20,000 each and two 3rd Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each. Total prize money, Rs. 1,00,000 for each drawing. For Rs. 10 Bonds 1st prize Rs. 2,500, two 2nd prizes of Rs. 1,250 each, five 3rd prizes of Rs. 500 each and ten 4th prizes of Rs. 250 each. Total prize money Rs. 10,000 for each drawing, for each similar series. Winning Bonds remain eligible for future prizes. Prizes are free of Income tax, Super tax, Excess Profits tax and Corporation tax. Easy to buy—prizes easy to collect. Your capital is repayable at par on or after January 15th, 1949. For full details, apply to any Indian office of the Reserve Bank of India, Imperial Bank of India, Government Treasury in British India or in an Indian State conducting Government of India Treasury business.



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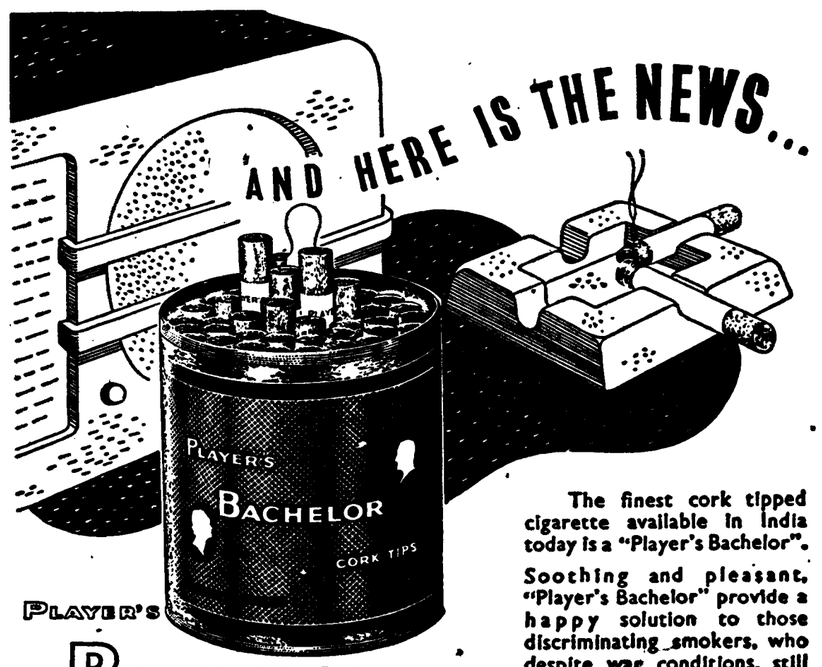


PLAYER'S BACHELOR CORK TIPS

The finest cork tipped cigarette available in India today is a "Player's Bachelor".

Soothing and pleasant, "Player's Bachelor" provide a happy solution to those discriminating smokers, who despite war conditions, still seek a cork tipped cigarette of delightful blend and coolness.

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TO ENJOY

Gala Premiere NEXT SAT.

MAJESTIC

Plans open from Wednesday
"DIAMOND Pictures Ltd."
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PRABHAT'S

RAM SHASTRI

17th WEEK

CENTRAL

Daily: 4 & 10 Hindi, 7 Marathi
Sat., Sun., Holidays Marathi
Matinees at 1-0

RANJIT'S
SHAHENSHAH

BABAR

KHURSHID, S. MUKHTAR
ROYAL

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-30

8TH GLORIOUS WEEK
ACHARYA ART'S

AGE KADAM

Director: N. R. ACHARYA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

TAJ

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TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE: 10 to 12 & 3 to 7 P.M.

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SHAKUNTALA

Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun., Fri. 1-15 P.M.
69TH WEEK AT SWASTIK

GRAND GALA OPENING
SAT. NEXT 28TH
MINERVA'S Modern Social

DR. KUMAR

Direction: KISHORE SHARMA
Cast: BALVANT SINGH, KHURSHID (Jr.), P. BANERJI LATIKA, NAJMA and others
Advance Booking From Wed. 25th 10 to 12 & 3 to 6 P.M.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun. 1 P.M.

KRISHNA

4TH GREAT WEEK
HEAR HER SING OF LOVE and LIBERTY
in Suresh Release!
Director: NITIN BOSE'S

"MUJRIM"

OR THE ONE I LOVED
Starring: Leela Desai, Motilal, Yakoob, Jagdish
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.

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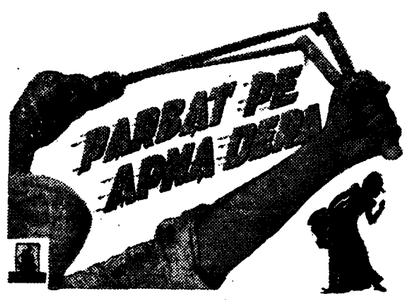
HITTING A NEW HIGH IN FILM FARE!

RAJKAMAL'S
SOCIAL
CLASSIC

DIRECTED BY
V. SHANTARAM

Daily: 4, 7, 10
Sat. Sun., Holidays 1 p.m.
Plans Open: 10 to 12-30 and 4-30 to 7 p.m.




4th RECORD BREAKING WEEK

NOVELTY

Sold at Controlled Rates

If due to War conditions your regular dealer is temporarily out of Sloan's Liniment, try again.

ZENANA SHOW FOR LADIES
(To-morrow) Tuesday at 1 p.m.
Kardar's Social

JEEVAN

8th Week
MAJESTIC
Daily:- 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

12th Week
Charlie and Wasti Run a Riot of Fun in
Kardar's SANJOG
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
ZENANA SHOW on Wed. at 1-30 p.m.

62ND GREAT WEEK
Prakash's Movie Marvel

RAM RAJYA

All-Coloured Hindi Copy at All Shows
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45

SUPER

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2ND CROWDED WEEK
Sobhagya's Grand Musical

RONAQ

Motilal, Chandramohan
Charlie, Suvarnalata
Chandraprabha
Directed by DWARKA KHOSLA

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1-45
Ad. Bkg. 10 to 12, 4-30 to 6

3RD CROWDED WEEK
Mazhar Art Production's

BARI BAAT

Suvarnalata, Ullhas, Yakub
Mazhar Khan, Saguna
Produced & Directed by MAZHAR KHAN

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 P.M.
Sat. Sun. Holiday 1 P.M.
Adv. Bkg. 10 to 12 & 3 to 5 p.m.
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# CITY AND SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 6, 2001.
Muslim: Zilkad 4 1363.
Parsi: Ardibehest 20, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-36 a.m.
Sunset 7-11 p.m.
Hightide: 4-26, 16-02.
Lowtide. 10-16, 22-09.

## To-day's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN ART EVENING: Dr. Trivikram will speak on Art at "Mazdaznan Temple Hall", opp. Churchgate Station at 6-15 p.m.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: The twenty-first annual general meeting at 6 p.m. at the Bank's Counter Hall.

SKANTHASHASHTI MAHOTHSAVAM.—To-day's programme: 6-30 a.m. Rudhrabhishekam, 7 to 9 a.m. Devyani Kalyana Mahothsavam, 9 p.m. Kalakshepam on Valli Kalyanam.

RECEPTION TO MR. ALTEKAR.—Mr. P. Altekar, the well-known film director and Marathi dramatist, has joined Sjt. Uday Shanker and will be leaving Bombay shortly to take up his new job. The Peoples Theatre will give a public reception to Mr. Altekar to wish him success in his new job, at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, at 9 p.m. by staging the Gujarati play 'MA.' Those who wish to join the reception are invited to do so at the Damodar Hall directly.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: At the eighth general body meeting held under the presidentship of Vidvan M. R. Gopalacharya, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Vidvan Gopalacharya; Vice-President: M/s. B. Narayanaswamy and R. V. Murthy; Secretaries: M/s. J. N. Iyer and B. G. Achar. The Sangha is equipped with a library.

## B.P.T.U.C. Special Conference

A special Conference of delegates of Provincial Unions to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

## Bombay All Malayalee Conference

The Secretary, Bombay All Malayalee Conference writes: The Second Bombay All-Malayalee Conference will be held on November 18 and 19th under the presidentship of Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai at the Sunderbai Hall. Sri Joseph Mundasseri will inaugurate the Conference. The Conference will discuss social, economic and cultural problems of Kerala and of the Keralites in Bombay, and will chalk out a programme of action to relieve famine conditions prevailing in Kerala. There will be an entertainment programme consisting of Kalari Payatt, Ottam Thullal, dance, music, etc.

## National War Fronters Confer

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

A Conference of the District Leaders and City Directors of the National War Front, Bombay, was held in the Syndicate Room of the Bombay University on October 21 and 22 when problems concerning the food situation and the future policy of the front were discussed. Sir Rustom Masani, the Provincial Leader presided. Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also attended.

Mr. Booth, Director of Civil Supplies (District), was present by invitation when the food situation was being discussed and the opportunity was taken by the District Leaders to tell him about local grievances and difficulties regarding food supply, purchase and distribution and to get some first hand information from him regarding the aims and intentions of Government behind their various measures, especially the Levy Scheme.

NAVY LEAGUE

Other questions discussed included the formation of a Navy League on the basis of the British Navy League formed in 1905 to bring to the notice of Government the needs of the Indian Navy, the part the front could play in post-war years for which purpose the Provincial Leader suggested that a conference should be convened of Provincial and District Leaders from all over the country so that whatever was decided would have the consent of the whole existing organization, and the suggestion that Public Information Offices should be opened in all parts of the city.—A.P.

## "Navy Day" In Suburbs

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Khar Division, a public meeting and cinema show were held at Chuim village on Saturday last to celebrate the "Navy Day", when a large gathering was present. Rev. Fr. A. Remedios was in the chair.

Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. S. G. Shome were among the principal speakers who said that the immunity from naval attacks enjoyed by India during the last five years of the armageddon was largely owing to the watchfulness of the R.I.N. and their heroic achievements were exemplified in action by the H.M.I.S. 'Bengal' in the Indian Ocean against a vastly superior foe.

### A GOALLESS DRAW

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.—The match between H. Q., Air Command and the Crescents ended in a goal-less draw in the D. F. A. Football Tournament in Delhi today.—A. P.

## TODAY ON RADIO

MONDAY OCT. 23.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8 a.m. Jaunpuri on Shaihnai, 8-5 News (H), 8-15 News (E), 8-30 Shankarrao Mohite, 8-50 News (M), 9 News (G), 9-10 Tomorrow, 9-15 Vazir Bai, 9-30 Misra Sangeet, 9-45 Sarangi, 12-30 p.m. Hindustani Geet, 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 News (H), 1 For Women (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Lunch Hour Music, 5 Govindrao Mashalkar, 5-25 Khayal Aur Thumri, 5-40 Premlata Naik, 5-55 Local announcements, 6 At Six (G), 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H)), 6-45 News Commentary (M), 6-50 Instrumental Trio, 7 Economic Aspects of Jap Rule (G), 7-15 Govindrao Mashalkar, 7-45 Music from Film; 8 Premlata Naik, 8-15 In News, 8-20 Music, 8-25 News (M), 8-35 News (G), 8-45 "The Future of India: India and the Commonwealth" a review of Coupland's book by Thapar (E), 9 News (H), 8-20 News (E), 9-30 BBC News, 9-45 Foundations of Freedom (6) BBC, 10-5 Premlata Naik, 10-15 Vazir Bai, Thumri, 10-30 Shankarrao Mohite.

BOMBAY—2.

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s)—8 to 8-5 a.m. as in Bombay 1, 8-5 Clarionet, 8-50 Shankarrao Mohite, 9 Dhun Hindol, 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s)—12-30 to 2-30 p.m. as in Bombay 1.

48.73 m (6,150 kc/s)—5 to 6 p.m. as in Bombay 1, 6 Shankarrao Mohite, 6-30 to 7-15 as in Bombay 1.

89.15 m (3,365 kc/s)—7-30 Commercial News, 7-42 Music, 7-45 Rural Listeners, 8-25 Govindrao Mashalkar, 9 AIR Orchestra, 9-20 Vazir Bai, 10-5 Julia Bennett, 10-15 Leopold Stokowski's Orchestra, 10-20 AIR Salon Orchestra.

# SIR C. B. MEHTA ENTERTAINED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR U. S.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President and the Director of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association gave a party this evening to Sir Chunilal B. Mehta at the Radio Club, to meet him before he left India for America, as the leader of the Delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, for the International Business Conference at Atlantic City (U. S. A.).**

Welcoming Sir Chunilal, he said, "Sir Chunilal, takes pride in considering himself as an Indian Shroff and Indian Banker; and his memorable fight for the rights and privileges of Indian Shroffs with the Reserve Bank authorities cannot be forgotten by us. He goes as the representative of a country which claims to have an ancient heritage well known for its vast business, large shipping, large arts and handicrafts at a time when people in Europe were almost in an aboriginal state.

### CONTACTING INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES OF 40 NATIONS

Unfortunately, India has for the last several years been under foreign domination, and her rich industries and arts and handicrafts have—many of them—suffered seriously, and the very sorry spectacle was presented of our having to depend upon foreign countries for even our barest necessities of life. The British Government must have seen the deleterious results of keeping India in a state of economic and industrial bondage. If that had not been so, she would have been able, to a much greater extent, to help the Allied Nations in the prosecution of the present war. Even now India has helped the Allied Nations to a large extent.

All these facts and figures, we expect Sir Chunilal to place before the assembled representatives of 40 nations. It is a great advantage, we hope to have from the visit of our Delegation to the U. S. A., namely, that it will bring the representatives of India into intimate contact with all the industrial and commercial magnates of the 40 nations, and bring before them the attainments of this country and the expectations entertained by her for the post-war reconstruction. Sooner or later—and we think sooner than later—there is going to be a Peace Conference, and the knowledge which some of those industrial and commercial magnates may get of Indian conditions and Indian requirements will stand us in good stead in all those discussions."

### SIR C. B. MEHTA'S REPLY

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, replying to the welcome, said regarding Mr. Pranlal's reference to the fight which he had put up with the Reserve Bank about the linking of Indian bankers (Shroffs) with that body, that if the war had not intervened, a great measure of success might have resulted from his efforts. He hoped that Mr. Pranlal would pursue the matter from the point at which he had left it, after the war. He said that when the Federation had received an invitation to send a delegation to the Conference, they had made it a condition that the Conference must accept their representative character as the real voice of India.

He thought that America could not decrease her heavy war-time production in the post-war years, without creating great unemployment in the country. In such circumstances, it was not unlikely, that they had an eye on the Indian market for the export of her manufactured goods. India had reason to be alert.

COLOMBO (By Air Mail): The "Silver Wolf", the highest decoration in the Scout movement, has been awarded to Mr. K. Somasuntharam, the Chief Scout Commissioner of Ceylon.—A. P.

# KHER EXPLAINS CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

## Enriching Hindi With Words From Persian And Sanskrit

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"We cannot do without a common language if we want to build a strong, united nation, working for a common end—Swaraj," declared Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier, while distributing prizes to-day to winners at an elocution competition in Hindi, organised by the Young Men's Hindu Association. No language was as best suited to be India's 'lingua franca' as Hindustani.

"Let us not make the selection of the language a subject for quarrel", pleaded Mr. Kher who pointed out that already small differences existed like Hindu 'pani' and Muslim 'pani' at railway stations. It was necessary that such differentiation should be deprecated. India could not afford to remain divided. The spread of a simple language intelligible to the masses would not only break inter-communal barriers but even the inter-provincial ones. That was the reason which impelled Mahatma Gandhi to include the campaign of popularising Hindustani as an item in the 14-point constructive programme of the Congress.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

The language which the Congress had in view, said Mr. Kher, was the one which would draw on the rich Persian and Sanskrit literatures. He pointed out by means of illustrations that the Persian language had borrowed many words from Sanskrit. In the course of a detailed study of Persian while in jail, Mr. Kher found that Marathi literature had borrowed a number of Persian words which could not be replaced. There was nothing wrong in enriching Hindustani with Persian and Sanskrit words.

Suggesting ways for popularising Hindustani, Mr. Kher said the step taken by the Young Men's Hindu Association in holding elocution competitions was welcome. A common reading room and theatricals would help the spread of the language.

## Sarojini's Diwali Message To Students

Following is the text of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Divali message received by a Nationalist student worker of Bombay Students' Union (42, Kennedy Bridge).

"Does it matter if the lamps be of gold or of clay? It is the flame that counts—that sheds radiance upon the darkness of the world. And so I look to each member of your generation whether richly gifted or less abundantly equipped with talent, to kindle the flame and keep it undimmed and unweakening even in the midst of the most challenging storms. So.....only so will there be a real illumination in the world.

I salute you—young messengers of the free world's future.....keep your lamps alight."


THE 5th ANNUAL
ART in Industry
EXHIBITION

All artists and designers are reminded that entries for the 5th "Art in Industry" Exhibition must be received in Bombay by the 20th November, and in forwarding centres by the 1st November 1944. No entries will be accepted after these dates.

ORGANISED BY BURMAH-SHELL

BSK 115

BEFORE soap was invented people had to rely upon natural substances for use in bathing. One of the most popular of these was *shikakai*, a powder made from a dried fruit and applied in the form of a paste. Some people still use *shikakai* to this day, but old-fashioned methods are rapidly disappearing in favour of HAMAM SOAP. For, HAMAM SOAP combines all that was best in the ancient materials with the modern advantages of a fragrant, quick lathering soap.

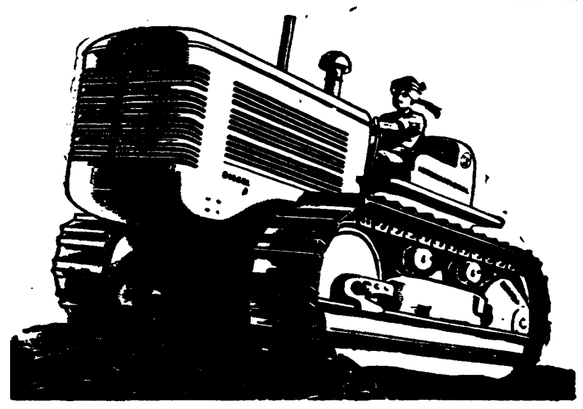
HAMAM

The Big Soap for your Bath

TOMCO SALES DEPT. Churchgate Street, Bombay.

POLSON'S BUTTER

"AGMARK" SEAL ON EVERY CONTAINER
CERTIFIES GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE
WITH COUPONS FOR VALUABLE GIFTS



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Volkart Brothers supply and service International Harvester Co's (I.H.C.) Tractors and agricultural implements which are famous for their quality, sturdiness and universal usefulness. If you think of investing in tractor farming write NOW stating your full name and address, the size of your estate, the crops grown and soil conditions.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
THE FINEST TABLE BUTTER.
CHEESE AND CASEIN.
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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 22.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 hours L.M.T. on 19-10-44.

Allahabad 90 65 0 BOMBAY 91 78 0; Calcutta 87 76 0; Cawnpore 91 64 63 0; Cuttack 90 77 0; Darjeeling 0 51 0; Delhi 92 61 0; Dehra Dun 882 57 0; Jacobabad 93 64 0; Karachi 86 73 0; Lahore 92 69 0; Lucknow 91 63 0; Madras 92 77 0; Nagpur 87 69 0; Patna 80 70 0; Peshawar 85 60 0; Shillong 70 55 0; Simla 63 49 0.—A.P.

## A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

*Virtue is like a precious odour, most fragrant when it is crushed.*

—Baroness Orczy.

The Bombay Chronicle

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE

At the dinner given by him to Sir Chunilal B. Mehta and other members of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference to be held in America next month Mr. Walchand Hirachand had some hard things to say about the British Government's economic policy in India, but they were not harder than the Government deserved. We share his expectation that for once an international conference will hear the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about India. That is possible as for once we have a purely Indian delegation, the conference authorities having recognised the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as the exclusive organisation to represent Indian business. And the Leader of the Indian Delegation, Sir C. B. Mehta, and the Deputy Leader, Mr. G. L. Mehta, both ex-Presidents of the Federation, may be trusted not to mince matters in telling the truth about India. These prominent businessmen and the Federation as a body have realised for years what a pernicious policy Government has imposed on India in matters economic as well as political.

Mr. Walchand vividly reviewed the evil effects of British policy, culminating in the terrible Bengal famine and severe scarcity in many other parts of the country in which lakhs of people died for want of food and means of transport to convey it, thanks to the scandalous neglect of the shipping and aircraft industries. Referring to Mr. Churchill's boast that India has enjoyed serene repose behind the imperial shield, Mr. Walchand pertinently remarked: "Have we not experienced our helplessness at every stage for want of ships? The Imperial shield of Churchill could not protect either Malaya or Burma. That Imperial shield could not protect Indians dying from hunger in thousands." Mr. Walchand echoed the feeling in the mind of every patriotic Indian when he said: "India does not want the serene repose of graveyard behind the so-called Imperial shield of Britain. India wants to live as a free and independent nation. She would welcome a life not of serene repose but of strenuous struggle which freedom may bring. Not with the Imperial shield of Britain does India want to stand erect in the comity of free nations of the world. She wants to co-operate with the free nations, as an equal, in forging the common shield for preserving the peace and maintaining the freedom of the peoples of the world."

Momentous questions will naturally come up for discussion at the Conference. Mr. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the International Business Conference, has stated recently that "there would be big changes in the post-war world of trade, that Germany and Japan would not be major factors in world markets in the immediate years following the cessation of hostilities and that other nations would loom larger than they did before the war." It is clear that there will be a general scramble for the markets lost to Germany and Japan. This will raise a number of questions like commercial policy of nations, currency relations among nations, encouragement and protection of investments, industrialisation in new areas, transportation and communications, world supplies of materials and cartels. The Federation of Indian Chambers has expressed its views on almost all these subjects and these, as pointed out by Sir C. B. Mehta, "are the recognised unofficial views of the Indian commercial community" and will, we have no doubt, be loyally supported by the Delegation.

One of the thorniest questions before the Conference will be the regulation of tariffs. While many of the industrially backward countries including India will find it necessary to put up high tariff walls to protect and develop their industries, industrially advanced countries like America and Britain demand practically free trade, though Britain claims "imperial" preference, which in practice is preference for herself. So far as India is concerned, she has to solve another big problem, namely, the securing of machinery and expert technical skill for the development of her industries. Britain would supply these only if we agreed to accept British capital and British control. In the discussion of such topics the Indian Delegation, unlike others at the Conference, suffers from the handicap of not representing a National Government. But it can speak for the 400 millions of India, whose co-operation or non-co-operation may mean something to Britain and America. The speeches of both Mr. Walchand and Sir Chunilal make it clear that the Indian Delegation will offer due co-operation only if India is enabled to have in the immediate future a truly National Government to safeguard her fundamental economic needs. Mr. Amery stated last week at a meeting of the East India Association: "The Government of this country only wants to see Indian industry developing to the fullest. The last thing industrialists of this country have in mind is the idea that the British export industry can best prosper by India being held back in the course of her industrial development." Seen in the light of Britain's doings in India in the past and in the present such an assurance provokes a smile. Britain's *bona fides* will be judged by her help in restoring freedom to India immediately.

## Nicobar Operations

The devastating American naval and air strikes in Japan's "basic sea" defence area and the return to the Philippines lend additional interest to British naval and air operations against the Nicobars on Tuesday last. Those operations are important by themselves. For the first time the British fleet has carried out a sustained bombardment, and not merely a long-range air attack, of Jap positions in the Bay of Bengal. It marks a decisive recapture of complete supremacy over the Bay of Bengal. This is a great event. And Mr. A. V. Alexander has made it even more interesting by his announcement that part of the "vast fleet and its mighty attendant train", which will eventually be strong enough to engage the entire Japanese fleet, "is already under way". We do not know how long it will take for the whole British fleet to gather, but the part referred to ought soon to arrive on the scene. And one is entitled to expect that it will not take long for Admiral Mountbatten to get going. He need not wait for the entire "vast fleet". The Americans have seen to it that the Japanese do not even dare to risk any considerable proportion of their naval strength outside their home waters. The British are already masters of the Bay of Bengal. And Anglo-American air superiority is unchallenged along the entire length of Admiral Mountbatten's front from northern Burma to the Nicobars. The time to strike blows against the Japs in the SEAC area has arrived.

## Iqbal's Art & Thought

It was Amir Shakaib Arselan who said that Iqbal was the greatest thinker produced by the Muslim world during the last thousand years. This judgment will be regarded by some as too sweeping but there is no exaggeration in what Mr. Syed Abdul Vahid says about Iqbal in his book "Iqbal, His Art and Thought" (Published by Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore. Price Rs. 6). He writes: "Iqbal's place in literature is certainly amongst the greatest in the world both as a poet and as a prose-writer, but that is certainly not his only value. His contribution to human thought is equally great, and his biographers will have to unfold two fascinating stories: one about the development of his literary genius and the other about the growth of his thought." Mr. Vahid does not attempt this ambitious task. All that he claims for his book is that it represents a critical and objective study of some aspects of Iqbal. As such the book is a very valuable contribution to the exposition of Iqbal's art and thought. It is well written and should be read by all lovers of Iqbal.

## FRANKLY SPEAKING

### The Moscow Talks

More will have to be known before it is possible to be entirely convinced that the ten day Moscow talks have been the success that they are claimed to be. In fact, Mr. Churchill's statement and the enthusiasm displayed in certain quarters lead one to wonder whether all this is not a case of protesting too much. The communique that has been issued suggests that so far as the majority of outstanding questions are concerned the talks ended inconclusively. There are, it is well-known, differences of opinion between Britain and America, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other, over some vital provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks security plans. There is little indication that they have been smoothed over. In fact, Russian papers, all reflecting the views of the Kremlin, have continued to insist on the Russian point of view.

### Polish Confusion

The other, and in one sense, the most important question is the Polish problem. M. Mikolajczyk and his colleagues have returned to London and M. Berut and his colleagues to Lublin for "consultation." But it is very significant to note that Moscow Rado has broadcast a statement by the Lublin Poles demanding that M. Mikolajczyk, too, should be held responsible for "terrorism" in Poland. This, incidentally, is to be a preliminary condition to a compromise between the two groups. During M. Mikolajczyk's previous visit to Moscow, the Lublin Poles were saying that so far as the Polish Premier was concerned they had no objection to him and were, in fact, prepared to have him as their Premier if only he would give up his London colleagues. The change from that position is obvious. And it hardly corroborates the claim of the communique that "important progress" was made towards the solution of the Polish question. On the question of south-east Europe, however, positive agreement has apparently been arrived at. Broadly it concedes Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia as a Soviet sphere of influence. And, in return, the British have been conceded Greece. The division is mutually satisfactory because the British have long asknowledged through, for instance, the London "Times", Russia's interest in those countries and Russia has acknowledged British interest in Greece in order to safeguard British communications and interests in and through the Middle East.

### All Goes Well

In a message to President Roosevelt, General MacArthur says from Leyte "all goes well here." All certainly is going well. Within not more than forty-eight hours of landing the Americans had captured Tacloban, the capital. Another harbour in the south and some airfields. They had also driven four miles inland on a broad front meeting slight resistance. The strategical surprise has disorganised and disrupted Japanese plans. Few counter-attacks have been attempted. And while the possibility of stronger counter-attacks cannot be ruled it is interesting to note that a Japanese statement virtually confesses that the Japs are unable to launch a major counter-attack yet. With the progress that General MacArthur is making, with the effectiveness with which the islands of the Phillipines have been cut off from each other and with the speed with which the Americans are building up their strength, the position of the Japs on Leyte is hopeless. And after Leyte, the doom of the Japs in Mindanao as also in the northern islands will be sealed. The great American blow has rightly aroused big hopes and justifies Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's message to President Roosevelt in which the Chinese leader expresses those hopes.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It takes a born diplomat to hide his ignorance in a smile.

* * *

Other people expect you to forget your troubles and listen to theirs.

* * *

When it comes to silent partners many a henpecked husband fills the bill.

* * *

When a woman is unable to go shopping she calls on a neighbour and they talk shop.

* * *

It takes a feather-weight wife to make the heavy-weight husband shake in his shoes.

* * *

Time and tide wait for no man, but a woman will wait for him until some other man comes along.

## "GANDHIJI" IN KANARESE

The credit of bringing out the first Indian language translation of the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary number of the volume of "Gandhiji" compiled in English by Messrs. Vithalbnai Zaveri, Tendulkar, Chelapati Rao, Miss Mridula Sarabhai and others belongs to Mr. Hanmantrao Moharay of the National Literature Publication Trust of Hubli. To the translation of the original English articles is added in the Kanarese edition of "Gandhiji" a chapter by Mr. R. S. Hukeriker on Manatma's visits to Karnatak since 1915. The Kanarese edition comprises all the pictures published in the English volume, including all coloured ones, printed by the original printers—the Karnatak Press, Bombay—but the cover-jacket has been designed in colours by the Kanarese publishers depicting the industries of Karnatak—spinning, agriculture, cotton production, etc.—and the symbols of Karnatak culture as exemplified in the architecture of the temples of Vijayanagar, the Jain "Stupas" and the Adilshahi Gol-Gambaz at Bijapur. The present volume comprising 304 plus 64 pages, besides the pictures and being of the same size as the English edition, is priced at Rs. 12-8 to bring it within reach of Kanarese-knowing admirers of Gandhiji and makes an instructive record of the several aspects of Mahatmaji's varied activities from different angles of view. We hope the Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and other editions which have been projected will make their appearance without undue delay and we trust there will also be an edition in Urdu.

## Pearl Buck Says Roots Of Peace Are In Peoples' Agreements

NEW YORK, Oct. 19: Pearl Buck, American author and head of the East and West Association, speaking to the "Peoples Congress", as the Town Hall Forum is called, said:

"All peoples are part of a great human body upon this earth. The peoples of one nation or race cannot live free or secure from fear unless all enjoy the same freedom and security. Peace depends more upon the way the peoples of the world feel toward one another than upon what their governments plan. The roots of peace are to be found in the agreements of people, not in the agreements of governments and arrangements of great industries."

Representatives who participated were from China, India, the U. S. S. R., the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

Summarizing their remarks, Miss Buck said:

"One clear conclusion of this discussion is that the welfare of each group inevitably is linked to that of every other group. All peoples must share alike in freedom and security if there is to be anything for anyone."

Louis Hong, a business man representing China, said: No two peoples in the world have such similar ideals as the Chinese and the Americans. We have a peaceful, democratic nature and a keen sense of justice. We do not want to encroach on the rights of any other nation. What we want is practically what the American people want."

Philip Lin, a Chinese student and lecturer, said: "China's revolution to achieve democracy is still going on. The government and the people will work to carry out the revolutionary aims of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen." He said that China in order to complete the revolution, needs "internal security and order in a world made secure by an international police force."

Mrs. Maria Dikarevascott, Russian-born wife of an American journalist, said: "The people of the Soviet Union want to resume social, economic and cultural development, real friendship with all nations, and international security."

Miss Santhi Rama Rao, graduate of Wellesley College, and P. S. Jayasingh, a publisher who arrived recently from Bombay, spoke briefly."

Miss Nola Luxford, actress and president of the Anzac Club of New York, representing New Zealand, and A. H. O'Connor, acting director of the Australia News Information Bureau in New York, said their countries look toward further economic and social progress and world security.

Dr. Gloria Cortez, researcher in chemistry at Columbia University in New York City, said her homeland—the Philippine Commonwealth—places its hope of retaining independence in an international police force.—U.S.O.W.I.

# UNIVERSITY AND EXAMINATION SCANDAL

As one who was connected with the Bombay University for nearly 25 years, having enjoyed the position of dean of the Faculty of Arts, and having served for a number of years on the Academic Council and the Syndicate, will you permit me to say that I share with many others their concern and regret at the scandals recently ventilated in the Press in connection with examinations?

It was in July this year that the syndicate, on the strength of a report made by a committee including the vice-chancellor, Mr. K. T. Shah and Justice Chagla, resolved that a certain Fellow had proved himself unworthy to continue as a member of the Senate. It further resolved that two gentlemen employed in two well-known educational institutions be debarred from appointment as examiners, moderators, or supervisors or in any other responsible capacity in connection with university examinations for five and two years respectively. It also resolved that the attention of the employers of the institutions in which these men along with others were employed be drawn so that they may take such action as they consider necessary in the interest of education.

The report of the committee is even stronger than the wording of the syndicate resolution. They say with regard to all the moderators against whom action was to be taken: "we would further urge that the attention of their employers should be drawn to their conduct to enable them to take such action as is necessary in the interest of education and in the interest of the institutions themselves, as in our opinion these persons are not fit to continue to be in charge of the students whose minds and character are bound to come under their influence as teachers."

At the very moment when this report was in the hands of the members of the Senate we find that the two gentlemen were elected member of different Boards of Studies. Whilst the vice-Chancellor and a judge of the High Court condemned these two gentlemen as unfit to be examiners or to be in charge of students, members of the Senate deliberately insult the syndicate by electing them to positions in which they have the power of recommending panels of examiners to the academic council. How can abuses of this kind be prevented when our educated members of the Senate are prepared to stultify themselves by such irresponsible action? Only a few days ago we saw in the papers another report by the vice-Chancellor as the result of another inquiry in which the vice-Chancellor observes with reference to two heads of high schools "the only way, in which they can be prevented from taking part in the appointment for examiners under the existing constitution is by getting their appointment as Fellows cancelled under section 17 of the University Act." But the operation of Section 17 requires a two thirds majority of the total number of the members of the Senate. It is exceedingly easy for interested parties to nullify the recommendation of the vice-Chancellor by asking their friends not to be present. Self-respect on the part of those who are concerned would have dictated an immediate and voluntary resignation from their seats on different bodies of the University. Evidently, however, there is no thought of any such act of repentance. Till the University Act is amended to deal with such cases the only remedy, in the wider interests of education, is for the Governor as Chancellor and as the head of the Executive to pass a special ordinance empowering himself to remove such persons from the Senate.

We have been used in the past to the discreditable vagaries of a body of educated people like our Senators. People without special qualifications, nonentities shall we call them, get elected to boards of studies in preference to qualified people. Father Heras has no place on the board of studies in History, and preference is given to Miss Khandwala. So also in the board of studies in Latin a man like Prof. Takaknav has failed to win the goodwill of members There are wheels within wheels in university elections. If you promise to vote blindfold in all elections according to the dictates of those who help you, you may have compromised with your integrity; but you will get seats on the boards of studies and obtain examinerships. "Honest Maharashtrians" make alliances with Gujaraties well-versed in business methods in the common cause of "improving" the prestige and good name of the University. Seats on the senate and University bodies can be retained by getting associated as "Honorary" Professors with one or another college. To give an example, an ex-professor from Baroda now resident in Surat, can be associated with a college in Nasik.

This rot in the University is not of recent growth. Long before when I was associated with the work of the University, I knew a member of the syndicate who, immediately after the names of the examiners were fixed up, wrote personal letters to these examiners telling them how useful he had personally been in getting them appointed. Students in colleges know the names of their examiners long before the examiners are notified. I refer to this, because in reply to a letter that I wrote to the syndicate a few days ago, I was informed that "the appointment of examiners being a confidential matter, they do not think it advisable to publish the names of the examiners who have been found guilty of unfair practices." Though the syndicate feels no compunction in publishing the names of junior supervisors and students found guilty of mal-practices in the local Government Gazette, and thus ruining their career for what might possibly be a first offence, when it comes to Professors of colleges the syndicate in spite of the verdict of its own inquiry committee shields these people whose offence is all the more reprehensible. Not only that. In some cases the syndicate reverses its own decision, and the punishment meted out at one meeting is cancelled by a resolution at the next meeting. For example, the principal of a mofussil college was debarred from appointment as examiner for five years at one meeting, and at the very next meeting this resolution was reseinded—or shall we say that it was prevailed upon to rescind the early resolution? This gentleman now graces one of the recently elected boards of studies. Let us hope the syndicate may not be prevailed upon to repeat these acrobatics in the future.

Can we diagnose the causes of this rot? That is a bigger issue. "Sufficient unto the day...."

P. A. WADIA

# U. S. Negroes Lay Down Principles Of War Against Colour Bar

## Warning To Voters Against Candidates Who Stand For Segregation And Discrimination

LONDON, Oct. 22.

**"We are concerned that this war brings an end to imperialism and colonial exploitation. We believe that political and economic democracy must displace the present system of exploitation in Africa, the West Indies, India and all other colonial areas", says a manifesto issued by prominent Negro organisations to the Republican and Democratic Conventions.**

"We insist that," continues the manifesto, "all parties and candidates formulate a foreign policy which will recognise China as an equal partner with America, England and Soviet Russia, and which will resolutely and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extensions of exploitations based upon "white superiority" or economic or political advantage to "white" nations at the expense of the two-thirds of the people of the earth who are brown, yellow or black of skin. The United States must point the way by including Negroes among its representatives at the peace conference or peace conferences and among its diplomatic, technical and professional experts engaged in international post-war reconstruction."

TEST FOR PARTIES

Continuing the manifesto says: "In the coming November election the Negro voter will judge political parties, as well as candidates, by their words and deeds to whether they show a determination to work for full citizenship status for thirteen million American Negroes and to better the lot of all disadvantaged peoples.

Political parties and candidates who will seek the votes of Negroes must be committed to the wholehearted prosecution of the war for total victory, must agree to the elimination of the poll tax by Act of Congress, the passage of anti-lynching legislation, the unsegregated integration of Negroes into the armed forces, the establishment of a permanent Federal Committee on Fair Employment Practices and a foreign policy of international co-operation that promises economic and political security of all peoples.

ENEMY OF NEGROES

"In evaluating the merits of parties and candidates we must include all issues—those touching the life of Negroes as a group as well as those affecting the entire country. The party or candidate who refuses to control prices or fails to support the extension of social security, or refuses to support a progressive public programme for all post-war employment, or opposes an enlarged and unsegregated programme of Government-financed housing, or seeks to destroy organised labour, is as much the enemy of Negroes as is he who should prevent Negroes from voting."

Concluding the manifesto says: "No injustice embitters Negroes more than continued segregation and discrimination in the armed forces. The national policy of segregating Negroes in the armed forces violates every principle of democracy. Any party or candidate that hopes to win the support and respect of Negroes and all progressive groups must prove their belief in democracy by adopting a democratic programme for the integration of all Americans into unsegregated military forces and supporting Federal legislation designed to assure all men and women in the armed forces the peaceful enjoyment of all rights of citizenship in every American community.—United Press.

## *Construction Of Slaughter House Stopped*

### GHATKOPAR CITIZENS EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO GOVERNOR

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar and Kirol passed a number of resolutions expressing its profound sense of gratitude to the Governor of Bombay and all the Institutions, individuals and the press, for the timely stopping of the construction of the Slaughter House at Ghatkopar, respecting the feelings of the public, especially the Hindus

# AT AN I. A. F. TRAINING CENTRE

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

A party of thirteen Bombay journalists was flown to an Indian Air Force Training Centre in South India on Tuesday last. The pressmen spent three days at the place and in the course of their stay were able to see how the raw recruit to the I.A.F. is turned into a disciplined and well-trained airman, fit to play his part in the war.

We flew in a spacious plane which for comfort was the last word in modern air travel. It was a Dakota, piloted by a Canadian Group Captian. At 10-5 in the morning the plane took off from Bombay and at 12-40 in the afternoon we reached the airport of our destination. The flight was exceedingly pleasant. It was so pleasant, indeed, that those pressmen whose first experience in the air it was spontaneously remarked that an airtrip was decidedly more enjoyable than a trip by ship, train or bus. The return trip also took about the same length of time a little less in fact, and was equally nice.

Indian Air Force Squadrons are doing yeoman's service together with the R.A.F. and have been operating successfully against the Japanese on the Burma Front. Their splendid record in dive-bombing, photographic reconnaissance and ground attack has more than proved the value of the I.A.F. as a fighting force and the excellence of its pre-battle training.

Soon after the outbreak of the war there was a sudden impetus to the growth of the I.A.F., but its rapid expansion was not so easy because, it is stated, the more pressing and urgent demands of war outside India meant an inevitable shortage of training aircraft and facilities. Despite all the handicaps, however, a vast organisation of training centres suddenly sprung up in India. To-day, these centres are turning out aircrews, mechanics, armourers photographers, in fact, technicians of all kinds and officers and airmen to keep the administrative machinery of the Service running smoothly.

AIR CREW TRAINING

After an initial disciplining course and instruction in the rudiments of Air Force subjects, trainees for aircrew are sent to an elementary Flying School where they receive their first lesson in actual flying. Those who successfully "pass out" go on to a Service Flying School where they are trained on more advanced type of training aircraft. If they reach the high standard demanded of a pilot, they receive their "wings", (which in Air Force parlance means getting a pilot's first licence) and then proceed to an Operational Training Unit where they learn to fly aircraft which they will use in actual operations against the enemy.

Indian pilots have proved their mettle both in the Eastern and Western Fronts. Five of them have attained the rank of Wing Commanders which is a notable achievement considering that the I.A.F. is still in its embryonic stages. Many pilots have been decorated for bravery in battles.

On the airfield of the Flying School were several smartly clad Officer Cadets, mostly youths who had just left their Colleges and Universities to join the I.A.F. It was a moment of absorbing interest to see them take off one by one, while we stood intently watching them soar into the air with the gait of the fledgling learning its first lessons in flight. As they landed again some of us chatted with the boys. I questioned one from where he hailed. "I come from Bengal" was the prompt reply. This lad had graduated from Calcutta University and was thrilled at the idea of becoming an air ace. Near him was a tyro flyer from the Central Provinces. He was an "undergrad" in Science He had completed his initial training and that evening he was going to fly "Solo." That was a proud moment in his life, he told me.

Anyone from Bombay? I asked and from behind me shot a quick reply. "I am." He was a robust young fellow who was a soccer blue of his college. He graduated with science to take up civil aviation but the war had given him an opportunity to become an aviator sooner than he expected. He had done his solo flying and said he was itching to have a crack at the "enemy".

In addition to the training schools for pilots there is an air gunnery school for Wireless Operator Air Gunners who are later crewed up with their pilots at the Operational Training Unit, and a school for training flying instructors. Those boys who show an aptitude to turn out good instructors are trained in this course and those who show a penchant for fighting are sent up for combatant flying training. In the school which we visited there was quite a number of Indian instructors.

HOW THEY LEARN TO FLY

It is interesting to know how a pilot of the I.A.F. learns to fly.

After selection as an Officer Cadet the young aspirant is sent to an Elementary Flying Training School of the type that we saw. It is here that the trainees have their first experience of flying. During the course the pupil spends many hours in the air in a Tiger Moth aircraft, a type on which many famous pilots have learned to fly. It is slow and, therefore, safe. It is very sturdy and thoroughly reliable. It is also capable of withstanding any amount of rough-handling. As a pupil progresses in experience, skill and confidence, he flies solo. He usually spends about half his time in the air alone. He then begins cross-country and night flying. In addition to flying, Cadets have a full programme of lectures on what are called "ground subjects," but which are really of the highest importance in flying. In fact their time is divided between flying and lectures. Among the subjects they learn are engines, airframes, theory of flight, armament, airmanship, navigation, signals, law and administration, meteorology and aircraft recognition.

For a young man to become a pilot he must be physically normal and perfectly fit. Actually physical training and games are an important part in a trainee's curriculum.

There is another school elsewhere which imparts training with an American type of aircraft.

After finishing their training in the elementary Flying Schools, cadets are sent up to the Service Flying Training School for the phase of their training, which culminates in "wings" for the successful ones. Pupil pilots do more and more solo flying and undertake in this school long cross-country flights and night flying. They are also taught formation flying and aerobatics which are essential in air combat.

On arrival at this school a Cadet is usually commissioned in the rank of acting Pilot Officer. If he successfully completes the course the coveted "wings" are pinned on his breast, before he leaves and learns whether he is going for operational training, as a fighter or a light bomber pilot.

The finishing school for the pilots is known as the Operational Training Unit. Here pilots fly aircraft of the types which they will use later in operations. They are given specialised training in the particular branch of fighting or bombing for which they were selected at the Service Flying Training School. At this school they are also initiated into the secrets of successful air combat, reconnaissance and dive-bombing.

This is the culminating stage in the pilot's development, where he really sees the purpose and value of his long training, where he becomes not only a flyer but a fighter, a small but deadly weapon in the vast armoury of warfare.

NETWORK OF SCHOOLS

Flying is not the only subject taught in the centres which we visited. The airport we toured is a veritable beehive humming with I.A.F. schools of all kinds, spread in an area of land, embracing more than three large villages. Among the various schools we saw was the Home Technical Training Centre. Here pupils are given Anti-Gas Training and taught Fire Fighting. There is also a school for Accountants, a School for Cooks, a school for Clerks and a school for Codes and Ciphers. These schools train officers and airmen who go to fill the non-combatant side of the I.A.F. known as the Administrative and Special Duties Branch.

We also saw the Technical Training Centre with its own network of numerous schools. Here the I.A.F. trains its Flight Mechanics, Fitters, Carpenters and Fabric Makers.

The Flight Mechanic and Fitter, from what we saw of his training, looked to us almost a finished engineer. He learns to completely dismantle, overhaul and reassemble an aero engine. Boys who join any trade in the I.A.F. have got to have a working knowledge of English as they are taught in Basic English.

Apart from the instructional curriculum the Centres provide a lot of amusement and recreation for the trainees. There are at the Centres cinemas which exhibit both English and Indian films. There are gardens and farms both to indulge in hobbies and grow more food. There are gymnasiums and playgrounds. Reading rooms and libraries are not forgotten either. Every centre has all these amenities of its own.

The food is wholesome and the boys like it. One most interesting feature of the centre is that the canteens and the messes which cater to the airmen and their officers are the real foundation of pinths of communal unity. Here, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis sit and eat at the same table. They share the same food and the same common views on life. It's a picture which just depicts India and not its bickering communal elements. Unity is the word which these lads at these remote training centres spell for the future of their Motherland.

## King To Present Baton To Montgomery In London

LONDON, Oct. 18:—The King plans to present Field Marshal Montgomery with his Marshal's baton at a special ceremony in London, writes Guy Eden in the "Daily Express." That is why the presentation was not made during the King's visit to the battle-front.

## TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"We get such snippets of news from India, that I do not remember seeing anywhere the full statement of your suggested formula for agreement.... ....

I do not mind what you say of the 'lack of guts' of us 'intellectuals', though I think our worst fault is ignorance.

"Few of us know anything whatever of India, and now our knowledge is less than ever."

From Professor Edward Thompson's letter to Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar.

* * *

A Central Assembly resolution touching the promulgation of Ordinances by the Viceroy has been disallowed by the Governor-General on the ground that the matter did not primarily concern the Governor-General-in-Council.

Resolutions which do primarily concern the Governor-General in Council should, of course, be disallowed and quite rightly too on the ground that whatever primarily concerns the Governor-General-in-Council is no primary concern of the Assembly or the M.L.A.'s.

* * *

It is reported from New Delhi that Mr. C. R. Merrel, Secretary-in-Charge, office of the Personal Representative of the U. S. President, is leaving for "a short vacation" in the United States.

A Mr. Louis Johnson and William Phillips!

* * *

Reuters report that Lord Linlithgow is suggested as candidate for Canada's Governor-Generalship in succession to Lord Athlone.

But what will the noble Marquess do there?

* * *

Famous Trafalgar Signal Enacted In Bombay.

—Anglo-Indian headline to "Navy Day" celebrations.

In case you don't know or have forgotten, the famous signal is "ENGLAND Expects Every Man To Do His Duty."

* * *

On the conclusion of his second visit to Moscow, Mr. Churchill spoke of the "pleasure and honour', it had been to have had so many long and intimate talks "with my friend and war comrade Marshal Stalin."

The flexible adaptability of Mr. Winston Churchill does him great credit. It is also very interesting.

* * *

There is no report yet of what—if anything at all—Marshal Stalin said to reciprocate the tribute.

But it has been announced that he visited Moscow airport and inspected Mr Churchill's plane, too.

* * *

The communique relating to the Stalin-Churchill talks says: "Important progress was made towards the solution of the Polish question."

That is to say, the solution has not been arrived at.

* * *

"You saw this lady driving towards you," said the policeman, after the collision, "why didn't you give her the road?"

"I was going to," protested the motorist, "as soon as I could discover which half she wanted."

# All Oil Deals After War

## Iran's Reply To Russia, England & America

TEHERAN, Oct. 21: It was disclosed here to-day (Saturday) that the Persian Government has for the present refused to grant any fresh oil concessions to foreign undertakings and has decided to postpone negotiations concerning them until after the war

Mohammed Syed, the Persian Premier to-day told the foreign Press that since last January the American Companies, Standard Vacuum Oil and Sinclair Oil and the British Company, Shell, have each applied for the same concession in the South-East Persian region of Baluchistan

Two American specialists were invited to Persia to draft a model contract for use if the concession was granted but the Government crisis then occurred and the question of concession was one of the causes of the fall of the former Persian Government. The Parliament opposed the grant of foreign concessions until after the war and the new Persian Government decided to postpone the whole questio until the war ended.

A little later the Soviet Delegation arrived in Teheran to discuss the possibility of oil concessions in Northern Persia but the decision of the Persian Government and the attitude of the Parliament and the people were explained to them.

The Premier added the Government was creating a special department to study the natural resources of Persia and to draft contract terms which might serve as a basis for discussions with foreign oil companies wanting concessions after the war.—Reuter.

# Cotton Talks Break Down

## Indo-East African Conference Deadlock

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

I learn that the Indo-East Africa Cotton talks have broken down. The breakdown is due to the price issue. The East Africa Delegation demanded Rs. 200 more per candy than the Indian Delegation offered. The Indo-East African Cotton Conference, as reported earlier, opened on October 20 and after a short session appointed a sub-committee to discuss details. The full conference met again last evening when the sub-committee's report was presented and discussed. It now transpires that the conference could not reach agreement. The East African Delegation is believed to have demanded that India should buy 300,000 bales of cotton at Rs. 971. per candy while the Indian Delegation was not prepared to offer more than Rs. 772 per candy. Higglings resulted in East Africa reducing the price to Rs. 900 and India enhancing the offer to Rs. 800. It will be noted that India purchased 280,000 bales at about the same price as now demanded by East Africa.

The Indian Delegation is believed to have emphasised that India might have to curtail her exports of cotton textiles to East Africa in case, the latter did not supply an adequate quantity of cotton to her. Further developments are expected.

# GERMANS WON'T BE SLAVES

## But Their Military Power Will End Says Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 21: President Roosevelt addressing the Foreign Policy Association here to-night (Saturday) said that peace is possible "only where there is the will to enforce it and where there is available power to enforce it".

In the major foreign policy address of his campaign he called for completion of the United Nations Organisation "without delay and before hostilities actually cease". The United Nations "had entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with Nazi conspirators", he declared. In Germany there would not be left a single element of military power or potential military power. German people would not be plunged into enslavement but there would be stern punishment for those Germans "directly responsible for this agony of mankind".

He believed that world peace was not possible unless the United States co-operated in winning and maintaining it. Words must be backed by action. "Quarter of a century ago, we helped to save our freedom but we failed to organise the kind of world in which future generations could live in freedom. The opportunity knocks again. There is no guarantee that it will knock the third time. Today Hitler and the Nazis continue to fight desperately inch by inch—and may continue to do so all the way to Berlin.

### ENGAGEMENT IN TOKYO

'We have another important engagement in Tokyo. No matter how long or hard the road we must travel, our forces will fight their way under the leadership of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz. Leaders of this nation have always held that concern for our national security does not end at our borders. The principle has not changed though the world has."

President Roosevelt declared that the men now prominent in the Republican Army had before condemned American recognition of Russia as a great power. "I am compelled to wonder how Russia would have survived against German attack if these same people had had their way. One of the leading Isolationists who killed international co-operation in 1932 was Senator Himlam Johnson. In the event of a Republican victory in the Senate in this year 1944 that same Senator Johnson would be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We know American voters will bear that in mind.

### Charge Against Isolationists

A majority of Republican members of the Congress voted against Selective Service Law in 1940; they voted against the repeal arms, arms embargo in 1939; they voted against Lend-lease Law in 1941 and they voted in August 1941 against the extension of Selective Service—which meant voting against keeping our army together—four months before Pearl Harbour. Can anyone really suppose that these Isolationists have changed their minds about world affairs?

**Politicians who embraced the policy of Isolationism—or who never raised their voices against it in our days of peril—are not reliable custodians of the future of America.**

There have been Democrats in the Isolationist camp but they have been few and they have not attained positions of leadership.

### NO BARGAINING WITH TYRANTS

American people have gone through great national debates in the recent critical years. Obviously, we could have come to terms with Hitler and accepted a minor role in his totalitarian world. We rejected that. We could have compromised with Japan and bargained for a place in Japanese-dominated Asia by selling out hearts and blood of the Chinese people. And we rejected that. The decision not to bargain with tyrants rose from the hearts, souls and sinews of the American people. They faced the reality, they appraised the reality and they knew what freedom meant.

The power which this nation has attained—moral, political economic and military power—has brought to us the responsibility and with it the opportunity for leadership in the community of nations. In our own best interests and in the name of peace and humanity this nation cannot, must not and will not shirk that responsibility. But we have achieved a very practical expression of the common purpose on the part of the four great nations who are now united to wage this war, that they will embark together after the war on a greater and more difficult enterprise—that of watching peace. We will embark on it with all peace-loving nations of the world—large and small.

### PEACE OBJECTIVE

Our objective is to complete the organisation of the United Nations without delay and before hostilities actually cease. The council of the United Nations must have power to act quickly and decisively to keep peace by force if necessary.

As for Germany, that tragic nation which has sown wind and is now reaping the whirlwind, we and our Allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators or leave them shred of control—open or secret—of the instruments of Government. We shall not leave them a single element of military power—or of potential military power.

### GERMANY'S FUTURE

**There is going to be stern punishment for all those in Germany directly responsible for this agony of mankind. German people are not going to be enslaved—because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery.**

**But it will be necessary for them to swarm their way back into fellowship of peace-loving and law-abiding nations. And in their climb up that steep road we shall certainly see to it that they are not encumbered by having to carry guns.**

They will be relieved of that burden—we hope for ever. The task ahead of us will not be easy. I have unlimited faith that it can be done. And that faith is based on knowledge gained in arduous, practical and continuing experience of these past eventful years."—Reuter.

### U. S. CAN'T KEEP ALOOF

He believed that world peace was not possible unless the United States co-operated in winning and maintaining it. Words must be backed by action. "Quarter of a century ago we helped to save our freedom but we failed to organise the kind of world in which future generations could live in freedom. The opportunity knocks again. There is no guarantee that it will knock the third time. Today Hitler and the Nazis continue to fight—desperately inch by inch—and may continue to do so all the way to Berlin.

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### NEW JAP SUBMARINE BASES

CHUNGKING: With the Allied landings on the Philippines, the Japanese are reported to be rushing preparations to meet any Allied landing on the China coast. A Chinese military spokesman said to-day that the Japanese are building submarine bases at Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow and hastily strengthening the fortifications between Hengchow Bay and Shanghai.—Reuter.

### *Cleveland Explosion Tragedies*

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Oct. 21: Seventy people are now known to have lost their lives in an explosion of huge gas storage tanks here yesterday. There are 168 people still missing and at least 235 in hospital.—Reuter.

### DR MAHMUD SEES GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 21: Dr. Syed Mahmud, Member of the Congress Working Committee, had another interview with Mahatma Gandhi this evening.—A. P.

### "BLACK" PAPER UNEARTHED IN LAHORE

LAHORE Oct. 21: Nineteen tons of paper driven underground by "black sellers" was unearthed to-day by the police in Lahore during surprise raids on about half a dozen points in the city.—A. P.

### *To Philippines*

## FREEDOM RETURNING BY WAY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, Oct. 22: The Philippine Resident Commissioner Gen. Carlos Romulo in his first broadcast to his people for two years called on his countrymen today to "unsheath your 'bolo' and let it flash to Japanese your outraged vengeance."

He said freedom was returning by way of America.

### *Congress Sangam At Madras*

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

An informal meeting of City Congressmen was held last night to discuss the present situation in the country and to divise ways and means to carry on the Congress constructive programme.

The discussions lasted two hours at the conclusion of which a resolution was passed constituting an association called "Congress Sangam" to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress.

Communists, "Royists" and others who were opposed to the Congress August resolution are not eligible for enrolment.

A Committee was set up with Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar as the Chairman and Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi as convener to consider the applications of those wishing to join the Assembly the first meeting of which is to be held before the end of the next month.—A. P.

### *Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference*

FEROZEPORE, Oct. 21.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is reported to have agreed to preside over the Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference to be held at Ludhiana on November 10, 11 and 12.

Dr. B. S. Moonje will inaugurate the Conference while Bhai Permanand M.L.A. (Central), will perform the flag hoisting ceremony.

Prominent Hindu leaders including Mr. Deshpande, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Kanwar Chand Karan Sharda, Kumar Anandpriya of Baroda and Mr. Mehr Chand Dhiman are expected to attend the Conference.

A Reception Committee with Lala Prabhu Dayal Advocate and Pandit Babu Ram Sharma as President and General Secretary respectively has been formed.—A. P.

## The Half-Column By "Dim"

The following letter had just arrived from Mr. R. K. Karanjia of BLITZ:

"Dear Dim,—Your remarks in different issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of last week regarding TODAY, BLITZ and my telephone to you appear to have created the most unfortunate impression in the public mind that TODAY—the daily paper already registered in the name of Dalmia, Karanjia & Co., Ltd., has received, or requested, special concession in the way of licence, newsprint, etc., either from the Government of India or Sir Ardeshir Dalal's new department. The natural conclusion to your insinuation will appear to be that the new paper has "sold" its support to the Government of India. This is utterly untrue. While we had to apply to the GOI in the natural course of events for the usual licence both for newsprint and the importation of heavy machinery, the new paper is not, in any circumstances "sold" to any government or party interest, nor have Sabavala or the people you mention anything to do with OUR publication.

TODAY—as we have planned it—is going to be a tabloid daily pictorial, its policy will be 100 per cent nationalist. The editorial board co-operating with me in creating its policy consists of men like Messrs. Arthur Moore, S. K. Patil, K. Gopalaswami and Lilavati Munshi. Their names rule out any suspicion of the paper lending itself to the Government propaganda."

* * *

Let me make one point quite clear. There was no insinuation that anyone had sold his paper to Government. The important point is that in these days of paper shortage, when existing papers have been drastically cut down, Government have no business even to consider the suggestion of allowing new papers to be floated. Mr. Karanjia need have no worry on the question of my misrepresenting his paper. From his letter it is clear that no sanction has been received by him for his paper. When it comes, we will welcome it.

* * *

In a letter received from Mr. Sabavala he DOES NOT DENY his Prospective Press-Lordship. On the contrary, the Noble Lord in an attempt to be caustic says he is sorry he can't use me in his "new venture." So there is a new venture on his own admission. So again I ask the question: "Where will the paper come from?"

### *BRITISH EXPORT TRADE FOR 1938-1943*

### *White Paper Explains Positions*

LONDON, Oct. 20: Since 1938 Britain's Export Trade has declined in value to less than half the pre-war figure. Last year British exports represented only 2.8 per cent of the net National Income compared with 10.2 per cent in 1938.

These figures are contained in the White Paper issued on Saturday by the Board of Trade for the first time since March 1941 when Security Silence was imposed. It gives the whole story of Britain's Export Trade for the years 1938 to 1943.

It is emphasised for comparison purposes that the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 included munitions but those for 1938, 1940 and 1943 did not. Re-Exports are excluded entirely. Over running of Europe in 1940 meant a big loss and bombing of British ports, especially firing of London docks in September 1940 had a very adverse effect, states the White paper.—Reuter.

### DIVISION OF FRANCE IN TWO ZONES

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Paris Radio last night quoted a communique issued after the French Cabinet meeting stating that agreement had been reached between the French Provisional Government and the Allied Command dividing France into two zones—'army' zone and 'zone of interior.' The latter will be under full French authority.—Reuter.

### DR. J. C. CHATTERJEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI Oct. 22.

Dr J. C. Chatterjee is being nominated Member, Central Assembly in place of his younger brother Mr. S. C. Chatterjee who has become member of U. P. Public Service Commission. Dr. Chatterjee is at present Vice-Chancellor of Agra University and is former member of Central Assembly

### NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—December 21.73, January 21.67, March 21.73. Middling Spot 22.27.

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December 21.79, January 21.71, March 21.79 Middling Spot 21.40.


**Malaria Or Fever Victim?**

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Every purchaser of Rs. 50/- or more worth of sarees will be given a free gift such as Kertex, Bed Sheets, Table Cloths etc., etc.

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**EDUCATION.** Matriculation or equivalent examination. Good handwriting and first-class knowledge of written English is essential.

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| BELGAUM | Bungalow No, 39, Old Telegraph Office |
| KHANDWA | Military Barracks, |

AAA 706



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IN A HIDEAWAY IN WASHINGTON, TWO SPIES WAIT TO CONFIRM THE SUCCESS OF THEIR PLOT TO DESTROY MARSHALL'S DEVICE TO DIVERT THE GULF STREAM! ESPIONAGE - A DEADLY POISON - STRIKES AT THE NATION'S VERY HEART!
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NOW! PLANE CRASHED! SECRET DEVICE FOR GULF STREAM DAM IS DESTROYED! ALL PLANE'S OCCUPANTS KILLED!
BUT - OUR COMRADES! THEY, TOO, ARE DEAD!
FOR THE FATHER-LAND! HEIL!
HEIL!
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# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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**Wanted pretty educated cultured virgin** for Punjabi Hindu 25 M.A., Gazetted Officer. No caste, Provincial dowry restrictions. Early marriage Don't correspond without photo to Box No. 6332, "Bombay Chronicle"

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**Wanted Matriculate Telephone** Clerk, fully conversant with the English, Gujarati and Marathi languages. Must be prepared to attend night duty on weekly shifts. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 101A, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted for Dharmendrasinhji** College, Rajkot (1) Lecturer in History and Economics and (2) Lecturer in Chemistry, in the grade of Rs. 100-5-140. Provident Fund. Applications should reach Principal before 31st October. 709

**Wanted a competent and well** experienced Manager for an Up-country Iron and Steel Company. Only those who possess full knowledge of Foundry work, Mechanic Shop and having a capacity to control the Office and labour need apply with credentials and terms to Box No. 701 "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted Trained Lady Graduate** Teachers. Competent to teach High School subjects. Apply immediately to the Superintendent, General Education Institute's Girls' High School, Dadar, Bombay. 6350

**Applications stating qualifications,** age, experience, and minimum salary are invited for (1) the posts of Professors (Lecturers) in Mathematics French, and History and Economics and (2) Demonstrators in Biology so as to reach the Principal, M.T.B. College Surat, on or before 25th October, 1944. Appointments upto 31st March 1945 in the first instance. 538

**Wanted a Lady Doctor M.B.B.S. or** L.C.P.S. for a dispensary at Ahmedabad:—Apply to Seth Natvarlal Ramanlal, Motibaug, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad 6. 630

**Wanted for Northern India** English Daily competent Sub-Editors with at least two years' experience in first-class newspapers. Decent salary with D. A. and Bonus. Apply with salary expected to Box No. 695, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted to join immediately for** a 2,000 looms Bombay Mill First Class Weaving Masters. Apply with testimonials quoting lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 6339, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Medical Representatives** having experience of over five years in organising sales of Pharmacutical, Biochemical and Biological line. Candidates must possess outstanding personality and must be able to speak English very fluently. Apply stating age minimum salary acceptable, joining time and other terms immediately to Lesco Chemical Works Ltd., Bharat Buildings Lahore. 551

### BOOKS & MAGAZINES

**Deepavali Annual Number** of Astro Matrimonial Magazine illustrated with special features and contributions. Price Re. 1. Free to subscribers. Annual Subscription Rs. 4. Apply: Manager, Bangalore City. 6353

### SPIRITUALIST

**Mahmud Bey Spiritualist request**ed to contact Advertiser earliest great mutual benefit Post Box No. 1111, Bombay. 6351

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**Wanted new or good** second-hand Teasing Machine for preparing Hard Cotton Waste and two Common and Wiping Waste Making Machines. Correspond to Kanodia Bros., Ram Mohan Ka Hata, Cawnpore. 6346

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**Registration of Trade Marks,** Patents, Designs, etc. Efficient services at low charges—consultation free. The Acme Trading Co., Patent and Trade Marks Attorneys (Estd. 1923), Chandni Chowk Delhi. 6153

**A well-organised financial group** interested in Chemical Manufacturing on large scale invites practical Post-War Propositions from Industrial Chemists who would be able to interest themselves as Incharge of the works or as consultants. Please correspond with No. 632, "Bombay Chronicle."

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**Wanted one Chemical and or** Pharmaceutical Factory in running order in or near Bombay. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 6334 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted: New full size best** billiards table cloth. Send sample quoting price to the Secretary, Andhra Gymkhana, Bezwada. 704

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Empty Boot Polish containers** (tin) big size Rs. 8 per 100, small size Rs 4 per 100, further particulars from Box No. 6348, "Bombay Chronicle".

**For Sale:—Typewriters: Rebuilt** and secondhand, Ribbons Carbon Papers, Stencil Papers and Ink-tubes. Apply R. S. Mehta & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 768, Bombay, Phone: 30102. 6171

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### G. I. P. RAILWAY-TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of scrap white metal of sorts. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 14-11-1944 at 3 p.m. (N. S. T.). 700

### NOTICE

HAY TRADE LICENSING ORDER

ACCORDING to an amendment to the Bombay Hay Trade Licensing Order, 1944 (Published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary of October 21, 1944) no person who does not hold any stock of hay on his own account or in partnership with any other person in the Thana and Surat Districts and who is carrying on the business of selling hay at present in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Districts to consumers in quantities of less than a wagon load at a time, will be allowed to continue to sell hay in retail from November 1, 1944 unless he takes out a hay retailer's license under the Order.

Applications for licences should be made in the prescribed form to the Director of Civil Supplies Secretariat, Bombay, not later than October 25, 1944. The fee of Rs. 5 should be paid in cash or sent by money order, along with the application.

A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Finance Department (Supply).
453

### ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 56, Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 10th day of November 1944, at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1944.
(2) To declare dividend on Preference shares.
(3) To declare dividend on Ordinary shares.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 29th day of October to 19th day of November, 1944, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For K. U. Advani Ltd.,
K. U. ADVANI,
Director,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1944.
(703)

### UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

1. Stenographer in the grade of Rs. 75-5-150.
2. Telephone Clerk in the grade of Rs. 40-3-55.

Each post carries a dearness allowance of Rs. 18|- per month. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th October, 1944.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
19th October, 1944.
(702)

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS for temporary posts of 8 Typist-Clerks on the pay of Rs. 100 p.m. each in the scale of Rs. 60-4-100-3-160 with the usual dearness allowance, are invited so as to reach the Collector of Bombay by WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at the latest. The speed and accuracy of the candidates will be tested

N. A. FARUQUI,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort.
20th October, 1944.
696

### NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified COMPOUNDER pay Rs. 40-2|5-70 per month with dearness allowance as admissible. Applicants may be called for interview at their own expenses. The appointment is temporary and the selected candidate will in the first instance be on probation for three months. Applications accompanied by non-returnable copies of testimonials will be received by the Superintendent, Ordnance Factory, Ambernath G. I. P. upto 30-10-1944.
(661)

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHEMICAL ENGINEER to the Jagatjit Distilling and Allied Industries Ltd., Hamira N.W.R. (Kapurthala State). Candidates with high academic and practical experience only need apply. The post is essentially for Post War Projects and applicants must send full details of present and past experiences, their qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials. English and Continental Papers PLEASE COPY. (657)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### REVISED PRICES OF SUGAR

NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY has with effect from October 21, 1944 revised the prices of Crystal Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Sugarcandy, Lissa Sugar and Bura Sugar in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District as follows:—

| WHOLESALE PRICES (ex-godown) (per maund of 82 2|7 lb.) | | RETAIL PRICES (per two lb.) |
|---|---|---|
| CRYSTAL | | |
| (a) Sort I | Rs. 19-1-3 | Rs. 0-7-6½ |
| (b) Sort I-A | Rs. 18-11-9 | Rs. 0-7-5 |
| (c) Sort II | Rs. 18-10-6 | Rs. 0-7-4½ |
| CRUSHED | Rs. 18-10-0 | Rs. 0-7-4½ |

| Ex-manufacturers godown whether wholesale or retail (per maund of 82 2/7 lb.) | | Retail prices elsewhere. (per 2 lb.) |
|---|---|---|
| Sugarcandy | Rs. 22- 6-3 | Rs. 0-8-10 |
| Lissa sugar | Rs. 21- 0-9 | Rs. 0-8- 4 |
| Bura sugar | Rs. 19-10-3 | Rs. 0-7-10 |

A. D. GORWALA.
Secretary to Government of Bombay.
Finance Department (Supply).
(453)

### G.I.P. RAILWAY

CLOSING OF CITY BOOKING OFFICE AT CHALISGAON

IT IS NOTIFIED that with effect from 31st October 1944, the City Booking Office at Chalisgaon, will be CLOSED DOWN.
(707)

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

WANTED competent and capable financiers to organise, develop and finance the following Industrial Schemes and to convert them into Limited Concerns and act as Managing Agents, in a highly enlightened and progressive State in Rajputana. The state will give all reasonable concessions, help and facilities as are given by progressive state, like Baroda. The state will also subscribe between 20 to 40 percent of the Paid-up Capital.

1. Power House and City Electrification Scheme, involving Rs. two lakhs. There is already a complete Power House installed and working satisfactorily for the last 12 years. Good load is expected on extension. Very bright scope for the development of Industrial & Agricultural Power.
2. Motor Transport Concern. There is already a Motor Bus Service managed by the state for the last 15 years, yielding an annual profit of Rs. 15,000|-. Golden opportunity for expansion.
3. Tannery and Leather Industry. Tannin yielding materials and raw hides skins available in abundance. Very good scope.
4. Sugar-Cane Plantation on scientific methods, and manufacture of Jaggery on proposed Farm of 1000 Acres.
5. Mosambi Plantation on scientific lines with a Farm of 500 Acres. The state will grant necessary land.
6. Virginia Tobacco Plantation on 500 Acres Farm, with a Cigarette Factory.
7. Hand-made Paper Manufacturing Factory.
8. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Concern with distilling of rectified Spirit, Alcohol and Brewery.

The interested parties may see the undersigned C|o. Messrs Patanwala, Ltd. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay or Phone No. 40789 or write at Ghadiali Street, Baxi Haveli, Baroda.

NAROTAM B. JOSHI,
Economic & Industrial Adviser.
(706)

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from (a) Registered Accountants or (b) Persons eligible to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants or (c) B.Coms (with Advanced Accountancy as special subject and some banking experience) for the post of an Assistant in the Office of the Registrar of Companies.

Salary Rs. 150-10-250 plus dearness allowance. A higher initial pay may if necessary be sanctioned. Candidates should be domiciled in the province of Bombay and below the age of 30 (subject to a relaxation of 3 years in case of candidates from Intermediate and Backward Classes and Muslims). Application Forms may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope. Applications on the prescribed form should be sent by Registered post so as to reach the Registrar of Companies, Raja Bahadur Mansions, 32, Apollo Street, Bombay not later than the 25th November, 1944.
(705)

## AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE including dressing cabinets, bookcases, revolving bookcase, dining tables, typewriting tables, modern double door almyrah, centre table, etc., on WEDNESDAY, 25-10-1944 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our rooms No. 72 Medows St., Fort, Prop. of S. Vishvanathan.

Furniture on view.

GANDHI & CO.,

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant and the "Sanj Vartman" of the 19th instant under the signature of Messrs. Hooseini Doctor & Co., Attorneys for Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Third Baronet to the effect that their client had divorced his wife and that she was not entitled to use his name and title and to pledge his credit, notice is hereby given that according to our client Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the purported divorce is invalid and illegal and that she continues to be the legally married wife of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the Third Baronet and entitled to use and continue to use the name and title of the Third Baronet.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1944.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
(708)

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLABHDAS CARSONDAS NATHA and VIJKOREBAI, wife of the said Vallabhdas Carsondas Natha, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the Trustees of a Deed of Settlement dated the 21st January, 1944, executed by Vallabhdas Carsondas Natha have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the building standing thereon, situate at Kazi Syed Street in the City and registration subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring about 296 and 5|9th sq. yds. and bearing Collector's New Nos. A| 3175, 3161, 3177 and 3181, New Survey No. 1A|2727, Cadastral Survey No. 967 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1452, St. Nos. 17-10.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1944.

Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
691


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Investment

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Note:—Before taking delivery see the remark of "First Purchaser" on the V. P. Parcel, so that you may be entitled to get the Pen as above. Send order to-day for medicine as tomorrow may be too late. Such chance comes rare in life. Write in English only, order to:—

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Mohni Bhawan, Ferozpur City (N. I.)

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Wanted Life Assurance Organizers, etc., for the City of Bombay for THE ALL-INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., on liberal terms of remuneration and with prospects of Provident Fund benefit. Persons in a position to influence a substantial amount of business need only apply to:

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Due to irregular arrivals, it may not be possible to supply all the patterns advertised, but every effort will be made to execute orders as far as our stocks permit us to do so. According to the latest Paper Control Order, we regret that no Catalogues can be sent.

WEST END WATCH Co
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